andreas papandreou: the u.s. in conflict with the third world

By GARY SLUTSKER
and ROSS EISENBREY

Andreas Papandreou, former Minister of State of Greece and son of deposed Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou, spoke to a large crowd last Friday in Mead Chapel. His talk was entitled, "U.S. Neocolonialism in Greece."

Papandreou began his talk by commending the Greek university students for assuming leadership of their country's liberation struggle. The students had been silent for six years, but they held massive demonstrations in opposition to the regime this spring, despite the brutality of the Greek dictatorship.

Papandreou then described the coup that overthrew his father's regime in April of 1967. He explained that the coup was carried out by a group of five colonels early in the morning of April 21, 1967. According to the speaker, these five colonels obtained a copy of instructions from NATO on how to take over the government. The information they received, called "Plan Prometheous," was part of a contingency plan formulated by NATO for use by member nations in the event of a Soviet attack.

The colonels, four of whom were members of the "U.S. built" Greek intelligence service, claimed they carried out the coup to halt a move to the left by the liberal administration of Papandreou's father.

The speaker said he and other Greek officials had realized before the coup that "the Greek state was not truly a Greek state."

As Minister of State, Papandreou was responsible for drafting the policies of the national intelligence agency. Soon after coming to power he asked the director of the agency to discontinue the practice of tapping politicians' phones. The director promised to try, but he returned a month later to report that this sort of policy was beyond his control because of American control of the bureaucracy, and that it would continue as before.

According to Papandreou, this story is an excellent example of the dictum that the state and the government are separate entities, especially in nations subject to American influence. The state, composed of faceless bureaucrats and technocrats, is unchanging. The government, composed of very visible officials, changes often with the passing of time.

Because the Greek state was established from scratch by the U.S. as part of the 1948 Truman Doctrine, said Papandreou, it was responsible far more to the U.S. and the CIA, than to any Greek government or the Greek people. Papandreou feels that the Greek state is now merely a financial and administrative extension of the U.S.

American Imperialism

He went on to draw parallels between the overthrow of the Greek regime and the recent Chilean coup. Although there was little bloodshed in Greece in 1967, compared to the massacres that occurred in Chile, both coups, he maintained, are products of American imperialism.

He asserted that the go-ahead for the coup in Greece was given by the U.S. National Security Council in February of 1967.

The Chilean coup, he argued, was achieved by U.S. military aid in a similar though less overt manner. Though the U.S. had cut off all other aid, it continued to supply the Chilean military with weapons and dollars — the means with which the coup was accomplished.

The recent Chilean episode, said Papandreou, "has had an important impact upon leftist thinking." The European Left, especially, had long believed that the peaceful evolution of socialism was possible. In the wake of the coup, however, more and more thinkers now feel that the agents of American and multinational capitalism will never permit socialism to develop peacefully as long as they possess the economic and military means to prevent it.

Papandreou had sharp criticism for the U.S. in its role as a blanket under which multinational corporations can exert tremendous influence in foreign affairs.

Somewhat sarcastically, he said that he

continued on p. 20

the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

volume LXIX number 6 thursday, november 8, 1973
entered as second-class matter in middlebury, vermont 05753

northeast student conference discusses impeachment tactics

By SUSAN HONG

About seventy-five students, representing thirty-five colleges and universities in the northeast region, met at the University of Massachusetts on Saturday, November 3, to discuss possible actions which students could take to bring about the impeachment of President Richard Nixon.

The New England Student Conference for Impeachment, as the meeting was called, was sponsored by students at the University of Massachusetts. Student body presidents and newspaper editors from the New England area were invited to attend. Eight students from Middlebury were present at the Conference.

At the initial plenary session, it was agreed that actions to impeach Nixon had to be coupled with a larger movement to educate the populace about the nature of American politics and decision-making in general. It was felt that the present political climate could be used as an atmosphere for debate concerning social change.

Larry Magid, from the National Student Association, saw the issue of impeachment as a possible "basis for resurgence" for the student movement. He said that students' "consciousnesses were raised" during the period from 1967 to 1970, in that they began to question activities being carried out by the American government and corporate structures.

He sees students as a representative body of the American social spectrum, not as an intellectual or economic elite. It is not so important to impeach Nixon, he said, as it is to start a larger consciousness-raising effort for Americans as a whole.

Nesta King, from Tallahassee, Florida, stressed a need for an "imaginative approach" to impeachment activities, one which would relate to people's daily lives. She said that many traditionally pro-Nixon people in Florida, including the Chairman of the Committee to Re-elect the President in that state, have expressed outrage at Nixon's recent activities and have stated their support of impeachment. She stressed the need to coordinate impeachment activities on a national level, and to create a strong grass-roots base.

Resolutions Passed

The members of the Conference discussed and passed five resolutions which will be released to the media and sent to other colleges and universities. The resolutions concern Nixon's impeachment and related political actions.

The first resolution was carried as follows:

RESOLVED: That we, the New England Student Conference for Impeachment, call for immediate impeachment of President Richard M. Nixon for high crimes and misdemeanors against the American people.

An amendment to this resolution which asked that the words "or resignation" be included after "impeachment" was defeated, as it was felt that impeachment implied a more definitive stand and appealed directly to the Constitutional powers of the Congress to remove the President from office.

The following resolution was carried with a substantial division of the body:

RESOLVED: That we, the New England Student Conference for Impeachment, demand that new Presidential and Vice Presidential elections be called following the impeachment and conviction of Richard M. Nixon.

Some members felt that the question of holding emergency public elections clouded the main issue of impeachment, and questioned the power of the body to make such a recommendation.

The third resolution was passed with little discussion:

RESOLVED: That we, the New England Student Conference for Impeachment, call for the Congress to appoint an independent Special Prosecutor for the Watergate affair and related crimes.

Specific mention of former Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox and the recently appointed Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski was not made in the resolution because it was felt that in adopting the resolution the body was implicitly stating its disapproval of the appointment of Jaworski and the firing of Cox.

continued on p. 19

ssis conference held

BY MARCY LARMON

The Second Annual Conference on Human Sexuality, sponsored by the Student Sex Information Service, was held here from November 1 to 3.

A Thursday evening panel discussion on "Promiscuity, Permissiveness and Premarital Sex" began three days of intense exchange of ideas concerning concepts of sexuality.

Dr. Alan Medoff, Dr. Noel Galen, and Dr. Joelle Bunting, all participants from outside the College, guided the panel discussion and Friday's seminars.

Dr. Medoff is a Professor of Human Sexuality at Fairleigh-Dickson University, and Dr. Galen and Dr. Bunting are practicing psychiatrists. Both Dr. Medoff and Dr. Galen attended the first conference last year.

Dr. Medoff opened the discussion with a poem and a few words about sexuality in the present college generation. "It is no longer a question of to bed or not to bed, but to bed with whom and do what with whom," he remarked.

Medoff feels this situation is a tribute to human ideals and leads to greater honesty between individuals. But he also fears that people are now more open to a "victimization of their ignorance by commercial sex and sentimental slop."

Medoff then addressed questions to the other panel members: Ms. Judith Gibbons of the Psychology Department, Dr. David Van Vleck, previously of the Middlebury College Biology Department, Dr. Galen, Caryl Boehnert '75 and Bill Schiffman '76. Most of the comments, however, came from the audience.

It seemed at first that much of the panel discussion was on a personal level, as people attempted to define promiscuity and their own values. Later, however, it was evident that the groundwork had been laid for more in-depth consideration of ideas. Many people remained afterwards to debate with the doctors and others with opposing viewpoints.

This pattern continued on Friday during the three seminars. Dr. Medoff suggested at the outset that to bring things down to a more personal level, everyone should use the first person — "I feel", instead of "they" or "you" feel.

The first seminar dealt with the "Dynamics of Sexual Behavior of College Students." A number of factors which affect each individual differently were considered. Among these factors were coed living, the absence of parental supervision, the influence of peer pressure, and the exposure to many new life styles and attitudes.

The topic of the second seminar was "Sexual Intimacy," and began with people defining the words "love" and "intimacy". Dr. Medoff defined the Greek words **eros, philia** and **agape** as being similar to our emotions of lust,

continued on p. 20

shopping center gets less muddy

By PASCAL CHENG

In April 1971, Myron E. Hunt, a realtor for Middlebury Associates, Inc. of Buffalo and Boston, first submitted his plans for a new shopping center in Middlebury to the Middlebury Planning Commission. Since then, his proposal has been fought continuously by townspeople and environmentalists who have questioned the value and aesthetics of the proposed building comples.

The controversy has been such that, according to the **Addison County Independent**, "the application for the new shopping center" has gone "into the office of the governor and perhaps beyond."

Despite the intense opposition to the shopping center, it is about to become a reality. It will be located on Route 7 between the car wash and Getty service station.

Last July 25, Mr. Hunt finally obtained a building permit and with that, the official approval to go ahead with the construction of his project.

On that date, Mr. Hunt also agreed to post a fidelity performance bond of $62,884 to guarantee "against desecration of town-owned property due to the installations of water and sewer lines, - roadbeds and curbs, light poles and sewer casing." (Addison County Independent)

In order to win approval for his proposal, Mr. Hunt had to make various changes in his original plans. Such changes were necessary to satisfy the aesthetic and environmental demands of the Middlebury Planning Commission, the Environmental Commission, and the townspeople.

It became necessary to design an adequate drainage and sewage system which would not spill wastes and run-off into the nearby Otter Creek. Lights in the parking lot had to be lowered so that they would not shine into nearby homes.

Provisions also had to be made for some form of landscaping which would make the building complex aesthetically attractive. In fact, there will be over 80 trees on the site which will actually include some "genuine, large shade trees."

The Present Situation

No one knows exactly what stores will be located in the new shopping center. It is speculated that there will probably be an A & P, a discount store, and perhaps some sort of eating establishment.

Apparently, the engineers and architects have not yet determined precisely what kinds of buildings they will

continued on p. 4

the middlebury campus

co-editors-in-chief
susan hong
charles lennon

news editor
gregory dennis

features editor
jacalyn june

sports editor
tom ryan

photography editor
sherry haydock

production managers
john marzulli
tim counihan

ass't. production manager
jill sutherland

copy editor
ross eisenbrey

business manager and comptroller
richard hackett

advertising manager
meryl siegman

circulation managers
jill sutherland
donna neal

The Middlebury Campus, the student newspaper of Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont, every Thursday of the college year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed in the newspaper do not necessary reflect the official position of the College or the editors. Signed articles, columns, letters, and editorials are the responsibility of the writer.
Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to **The Middlebury Campus**, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753. Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont.
Subscription rates: $6.25 per year, $3.50 per semester.

impeachment petition signed by 800

By RICK RIDDER

The Impeach Nixon campaign on the Middlebury campus was conceived the evening of the "Saturday Massacre." The firing of Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, and the resignations of Attorney General Eliot Richardson and Assistant Attorney General William Ruckelshaus prompted a number of Middlebury students to form an ad hoc committee to vent their frustrations over the actions of the President.

The first meeting of the disgruntled was at 1:00 a.m. Sunday morning, in a smoke filled room in Gertrude Milliken Hall. At that point in time, various plans of action were suggested.

Among the more popular proposals were burning Nixon in effigy and a mass demonstration.

No vote was taken on these proposals. The meeting was adjourned to 10:30 a.m. Sunday.

By 10:30, the sentiments of the group had moderated somewhat. After consultation with veteran Middlebury observers the previous proposals were dropped. Tom Hayden, where hast thou gone?

By 2:30, the group had decided to launch a mass petition and leafletting drive on the College campus.

In the course of the next 36 hours, a petition and leaflets were written and mimeographed. The leaflets which argued for Nixon's impeachment were distributed to the doors of most Middlebury students. They met with mixed reviews from the Middlebury student body. The petition received a far better response.

When the petitions were collected just prior to the mid-semester vacation, it was necessary to eliminate the signatures of Spiro T. Agnew, Charles Addams, John Updike, and Benito Bacadangang. Even without these, there were over 800 signatures on the petitions. Organizers of the drive felt that the number of signees would have been higher if two petitions had not been destroyed, and if there had been more time for their circulation.

The text of the petition was as follows: "We, the undersigned members of the Middlebury College Community, call for the removal of Richard Nixon as President of the United States, through the constitutional processes of impeachment. We urge such action in light of the illegal actions condoned or perpetrated by the President and members of his Administration."

Judging by the number of signatures on the petitions, Milliken Hall seems to be the "hotbed of radical activity" on the Middlebury campus. Among the fraternities, Sig Ep and KDR share the Jerry Rubin Award for having the least faith in Nixon.

Hepburn receives the Bork Award for service above and beyond the call of duty in defense of the Nixon Administration. The members of that dormitory defaced and destroyed two petitions.

Petitions in Washington

On Monday afternoon, October 29, the 800 signatures were delivered to the offices of Vermont Representative Richard Mallary and Vermont Senator Robert Stafford. The petitions were presented by Middlebury students Christopher Mead, Gail Robinson, and Victor Ridder. At Congressman Mallary's office, the Middlebury students spoke with the Congressman's administrative assistant. He reviewed the Congressman's position on the impeachment question.

Mallary had endorsed the impeachment proceedings, prior to Nixon's compliance with the court order to turn over the tapes to Judge Sirica.

The Congressman now feels that Nixon's actions, "removed the specific condition that I felt compelled the initiation of impeachment proceedings."

The Middlebury students also met with Senator Robert Stafford. Senator Stafford, a Middlebury graduate, accepted the petitions for both himself and Vermont Senator George Aiken.

The Senator related that he wished to remain impartial, to judge Nixon only on the charges brought before the Senate by the House of Representatives. Stafford did say however, that he would vote for impeachment, if he were now a member of the House of Representatives.

Senator Stafford's staff mentioned that they were still receiving 500 letters a day on the impeachment issue. Despite Nixon's press conference, over two-thirds of the letters favor impeachment.

Further actions on the impeachment issue are planned for the Middlebury campus, and perhaps in town. Notice of the activities will be posted on bulletin boards in Proctor Hall.

community council launches frat investigation

The Community Council met on November 2 at 2:20 p.m. in Proctor Lounge, with Andy Reding as chairman.

Five members of a Fraternity Fact Finding Commission were approved by the Council. They are: Carolyn Leggett Perine, Assistant Director of Admissions; David Ginevan, Assistant Treasurer and Budget Director; David Stone, Class of 1974; Reginald L. Cook, American Literature Professor Emeritus; and Robert Pfeiffer, Physical Education Instructor and Coach. Mr. Pfeiffer is the chairman of the Commission.

The Community Council suggested that the Commission investigate the following: fraternity membership facts and figures over the past five years; the finances of the fraternity houses and alumni corporations, as well as those of the college, with regard to fraternities; and the issue of selectivity, according to the policy of each house's national chapter, particularly with regard to women.

The Community Council also asked that the commission examine the physical state of the frat houses and estimate the cost of any necessary major repairs. Also, the Council would like a clear statement of ownership of the houses and lands involved.

Following this investigation, the Community Council will ask for a projection of the financial life of the fraternities, assuming that the college policy toward them will not change. The Fact Finding Commission is expected to meet on Monday, November 5th.

Commencement 1975 was the second topic of discussion. Dean O'Brien raised the broad question of the general nature of the ceremony, in view of the fact that there has been some disagreement between the trustees and students in choosing a commencement speaker.

He felt that the "commencement ceremony should be a communal celebration," and should appeal to as many people in the college community as possible.

A subcommittee was formed to examine the desirability of maintaining, the traditional ceremony, and to explore various alternatives to caps and gowns, speakers, and honorary degrees. The memvers of this subcommittee are: Dean Wonnacott, Stanley Bates (Philosophy), Dave O'Connor, '74, and Alan Levy, '74.

The Council went on to discuss the problematical relationship between the student activities fee and the Middlebury College Activities Board. A need for unbiased data was voiced. A subcommittee was formed to collect facts. The members of this fact finding group are: Jackie Flickinger, Student Activities Administrator, Pat Whitney, Assistant Dean of Students, Ms. Rifelj (French), Wes Brooks '75, Andy Reding '74, Alan Levy '74, Nat Forbes '74, and Paul Watermann '76.

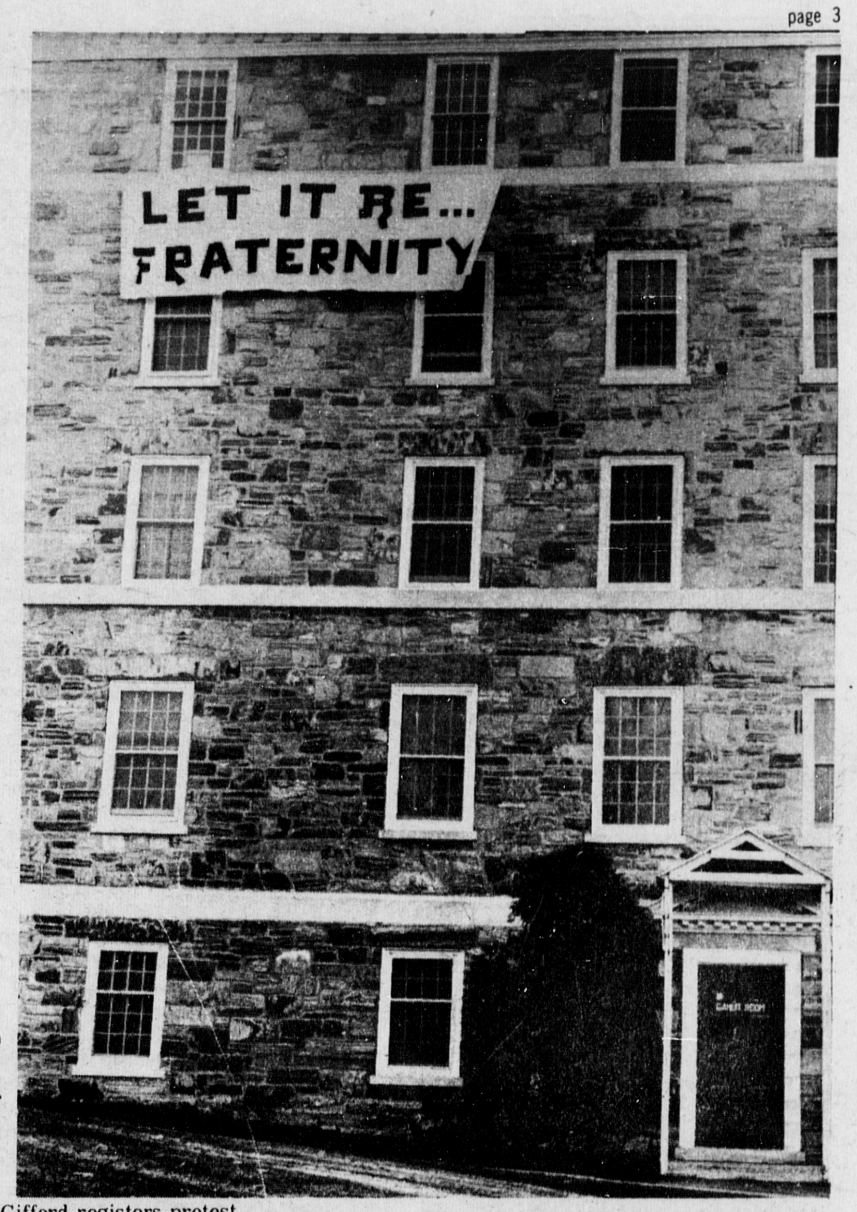


Photo by Greg Dennis

Gifford registers protest

forum discusses curriculum working group report

By MARCY LARMON

The Student Forum met on Sunday, October 21, with the newly-elected Freshman members in attendance for the first time. A report and proposal by the Curriculum Working Group were the major topics under discussion.

It was reported that because Isaac Asimov had declined the invitation to be the Commencement speaker, Margaret Mead has been invited. Ms. Mead ran second in the polling of seniors earlier this year.

The Curriculum Working Group submitted a 'statement' which they proposed as the official Student Forum position on the Special Committee proposal. The report, however, was quite long. Because of mechanical difficulties, copies of the report were not available for distribution.

The report included the results from a poll taken by the Curriculum Group, to which about 250 students responded. The poll seemed to indicate a negative response to the Special Committee's proposal.

Several people, however, objected to the inclusion of the poll results in the Forum statement, because the results were unclear.

Debate about the statement centered on personal opinions, about whether or not students know what they need and whether more people suffer under one system than another.

Rick Eldridge argued that it would be useless to adopt a system that couldn't be made functional, and that it appeared, especially from faculty response, that it might be an extremely difficult system to utilize. He pointed to doubts in the departments about whether they have the staff to create concentrations for majors and non-majors separately.

Alan Levy remarked that it appeared that it was the intention of the Committee to give an 'educational philosophy' to Middlebury, which was admirable. He contended, however, that unless the philosophy was accepted and supported fully by those who must practice it, it would be useless. Nat Forbes felt that one problem with the Special Committee's proposal was that it stressed methodology over content.

Dave O'Connor, who supported the Special Committee Report and spoke against the proposed Student Forum - statement, felt that one advantage of the new system would be to offer a sensible core, a progression within a department which would make the value of each course supplemented by the one preceding it. O'Connor also felt that the new system would benefit the kind of student who now majored in English and supplemented his major with courses in history and art. In the proposed curriculum, O'Connor stressed, such a student would have to be exposed to other disciplines.

When it became obvious that further debate was pointless because no one had been able to consider the statement before the meeting, it was decided to postpone a vote on the statement until the next meeting.

Also considered at the October 21 meeting was a proposal by the Finance Committee to forbid all internal fund-raising organizations, and to limit the profit margin on external fund-raising events to 25¢ per person. It was also proposed that all admission prices must be approved by the Finance Committee. The proposal passed.

October 31 Meeting

The Forum met again on Wednesday, October 31, primarily to conclude discussion on the Curriculum Working Group statement.

The idea of a philosophy of education was again brought up. Several members questioned whether a "structural

continued on p. 5

special committee seeks delay

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

The last of five meetings to discuss the curriculum proposals of the Special Committee on the College was held Wednesday evening, October 24. The Committee held the open meetings in an effort to give students the chance to discuss the Report and to ask Committee members questions about the proposed changes.

Originally, the Committee planned to bring the Report to a faculty vote in early November. Mr. Peterson (Mathematics) revealed at this last discussion that the Committee had decided to try to delay the vote until December.

He said that the delay was to be proposed at the faculty meeting of Monday, November 5, to give the departments time to draw up concentrations in their field. If the faculty voted to delay its vote on curriculum change, he said that the proposed concentrations would be published for consideration by the college community.

Peterson also said that the Committee has distributed questionnaires to the faculty. These questionnaires contain eight questions, on the humber of divisions in which concentrations should be required, and on the implementation of the proposed curriculum.

The Committee would like present the most popular options as amendments to the proposal when it comes before the faculty for a vote.

Report Leaked

Several members of the Student Forum Curriculum Working Group came to the October 24 meeting. It became evident at the meeting that the Working Group members and the Committee were not in agreement over the Committee's Report.

The Working Group has written a report on the proposals. This report, which has been under discussion at the last two - Student Forum meetings of October 24 and 31,, will be presented to the faculty if it is passed by the Forum.

The Group's report is not yet available to the college community, but according to Mr. Peterson, a copy was "leaked by the Administration." He said that the Forum report was given to him by a - member of the Administration, whom he did not identify. He declined to show his copy to this reporter.

Members of the Working Group present at the meeting indicated, however, that they were not upset that Peterson had acquired a copy of their report before its general release.

In the course of the discussion, a Student Forum representative said that approximately 250 of the Forum questionnaires about the Special Committee's curriculum proposals had been returned. In their responses, 27% of these 250 students indicated that they were in favor of the Committee's proposals.

Mr. Clifford, Associate Professor of History and a member of the Special Committee, contended that the Working Group's report contained a number of misunderstandings of the Committee's proposals. He invited Forum members to sit down and discuss these specific points, rather than "play the politics game."

A Working Group member declined Clifford's invitation.

Clifford also contended that as it stood, he could "destroy" the Working Group's report. Both Clifford and the students

continued on p. 5

roisman on the red hot mama

By TOM PLUMB

On October 25, Tony Roisman told a gathering of Middlebury College students and professors, and several townspeople, that there is a need for a "nuclear moratorium." Mr. Roisman is from Washington, D.C. and is the attorney for the New England Coalition on Nuclear Pollution. He is presently fighting the continued operation of the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant. His talk was entitled "Vermont Yankee: The Last of the Red Hot Mamas," and was sponsored by E.Q.

Mr. Roisman began by questioning the wisdom of relying on nuclear plants for power. The nuclear reactor performance record is, he said, not encouraging. He noted that in 1972, plans for two nuclear reactors on the Hudson River were abandoned. Many others are held up in their construction or operation schedules, not necessarily for environmental reasons.

The nuclear power industry has promised that if there were a need for power in an area where a plant is located it could provide it 80% of the time; 60% is the best it has performed according to Mr. Roisman.

Roisman outlined a number of other cases in which nuclear power plants had proved deficient. Not only have plans for construction been abandoned, but those plants that have been built are also having problems.

The 600 Megawatt Millstone Nuclear Plant began its life with defective parts. New parts were installed and failed as well. This was not the end of Millstone's headaches, radioactive material leaked into a river, contaminating the water, and now the plant cannot supply power for New England.

The 700 Megawatt Palisades Plant was shut down indefinitely due to vibrations which resulted in the movement of the reactor core from its "immovable" location.

The Surrey Plant in Virginia, the Turkey Point plant in Florida, and one in New York suffered steam line ruptures. At the Surrey plant, the valves sprung loose by the ruptures killed two people.

Vermont Yankee

On the local level, Mr. Roisman believes that the Vermont Yankee plant near Brattleboro "has been a bust." After it went on-line in October, 1972, it was producing for a few days at 100%. Then the fuel rods were found to be defective, and in December, power was cut down to enable workers to explore the problem.

During the search, a large amount of radiation was released. Cracks were found in the walls around the fuel rods, which necessitated closing the plant. When and if it reopens, the Atomic Energy Commission has ordered it to stay permanently at 70% productive capacity.

On the economic side of Vermont Yankee, it appears that things are not as rosy as they were originally believed to be. According to Roisman, Canada had hydroelectric power available for Vermont's use at 6 mills (6/10th of a cent)/killowatt hour in the 1960's. Vermont turned down this opportunity partly because Vermont Yankee promised to produce power at 4 mills/kw hour.

But the predicted $88 million construction cost ended up to be $217 million. This resulted in a cost of 22 mills/kw hour. Electricity is still available at a cost of 6 mills/kw hour from Canada. With each plant defect the price goes up and so do electric bills.

Maintenance of nuclear plants is also much more costly than fossil fuel plant maintenance. A typical defect in a nuclear power plant might take at least 9 weeks and over a million dollars to fix, since the repair work must be done under such adverse conditions. A similar defect in a fossil fuel plant would take a few weeks and a few thousand dollars to correct.

Maintenance work can only be done if workers are brought in only for a short time and then replaced by another crew, so that no worker is exposed to too much radiation.

Although Roisman conceded that Vermont Yankee was an improvement over its sister plants, he went on to say that it was the last of its kind. The nuclear power industry abandoned the design and is going on to bigger (1100 megawatt) and more experimental plants. In ten years the nuclear power industry has gone from 23 megawatt test reactors to 1100 megawatt untested reactors.

One of Mr. Roisman's main concerns was that the only way to test a plant is to build it and see how it goes. Since safety research is still being done, Roisman is afraid that a problem may arise that could be of catastrophic proportions.

Dangerous Problems

Roisman went on to discuss what is known as "the Chinese Syndrome." If the pressure vessel containing the cooling water for the nuclear core were to rupture, and if all the water ran out before more water could replace it, then in a matter of seconds the core could reach such high temperatures that it would melt through the plant and finds its way into the environment.

This could, he said, result in the death of millions of people. Mr. Roisman further complained that nothing is being done to eliminate this possibility, because of the belief that no solution exists.

Nuclear plants are also run under the assumption that only one things goes wrong at a time. If one safety valve malfunctions the others can cover for it until it is fixed. However, if all the safety valves go on the blink there is a possibility that something very serious could result.

Since the present fission reactors use up uranium, which is a limited resource, the AEC has been pushing for the construction of Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactors (LMFBR). These reactors produce plutonium as a by-product. This plutonium can then be used in the fission reactors. However, LMFBR's are also largely untested.

There has been one test LMFBR of a different design, the Fermi #1 outside of Detroit, but it had to be shut down in 1967 because its fuel rods melted. Safety considerations aside, Mr. Roisman believes that this breeder reactor fuel will be too expensive for the regular plants to use and will put the fission reactors out of

continued on p. 19

EQ Speaker Tony Roisman

discussion with papandreou

BY ROSS EISENBREY and GRETCHEN AMUSSEN

Following his lecture in Mead Chapel last Friday night, Dr. Andreas Papandreou held a less formal discussion with the audience in Proctor Lounge. He elaborated on the points he had made earlier and introduced several new ideas in response to questions.

Much of the discussion centered on the Greek constitution, whose main architect is a Greek professor at Howard University in the U.S. Papandreou directed his criticism mostly to the very undemocratic powers which it invests in the President.

The Greek President has exclusive legislative and executive powers in matters of foreign affairs, national security, and military and political intelligence.

The President selects 20 of the 200 members of the Greek Parliament. Should any member, at any time, contradict the wishes of the President, he can be ousted with all the other members of his party. The remaining deputies would serve as the sole representatives until the next election, as much as five years hence.

The judicial branch must take an oath to defend both the constitution and the President, thereby negating any independence which they might have.

Papandreou also responded to a numberof questions about the sociological effects of the dictatorship on Greek life. The population is in decline, he said, due to a mass exodus of workers to Germany, Canada and Australia.

The Greeks in Germany live in ghettos, as they are isolatedby a language barrier. They are forbidden to unionize, and can be deported if found engaging in political activites.

Only a huge influx of North Africans is filling the void created by the exodus of Greek workers.

The Greek economy's apparent health is an illusion, according to Papandreou. The balance of payment remains unfavorable, and the 25% rate of inflation more than balances the growth rate.

Despite the fact the 45% of the Greek economy is devoted to agriculture, the Greeks are forced to import meat and dairy products. In addition, he said, the country is experiencing a mass peasant migration to the cities. This can only add to unemployment and aggravate the agricultural problems.

Papandreou characterized Greece as a counter-revolutionary training ground. Lon Nol, who came to power as the Cambodian Prime Minister after a successful coup, received his military training in Greece.

The radical economist also recounted a conversation with the Minister of Cultural Affairs for North Vietnam. The Minister told Papandreou, "Your side will win," to which Papandreou responded, "Perhaps, perhaps not." The North Vietnamese Minister countered by saying "No one can turn the flow of history."

shopping...

continued from p. 2

be able to construct on the Route 7 site.

At the moment, the shopping center is still only a rather muddy, bare piece of real estate. A change in the building companies has caused a delay in the construction.

The R. E. Bean Construction Co., Inc. of Keene, N.H. will now handle the construction. Robert Wyman, of the same company, will be the estimator and captain of the job.

According to an employee at the Chamber of Commerce, most of the townspeople do not like the idea of a new shopping center.

Local Support

Support for the shopping center has come mainly from various members of the town government, including the town manager, David Crawford. These men feel that a new development like the shopping center will help to raise the town's tax base.

In addition, the **Addison County Independent** has given favorable coverage to the developments in the controversy over Mr. Hunt's intitial proposal. The paper's support has expressed itself in such statements as this: ". . . environmental aesthetics, for or against which a body politic cannot legislate according to many observers, has been a thorn in the side of progress."

The Chamber of Commerce, while not actively opposed to the new shopping center, has criticized its location on Route 7. It feels that the present location of the complex will create heavy traffic problems. It also believes that better sites could have been selected for business reasons.

Objections

One of the biggest objections to the shopping center has been that it is not necessary for a town of Middlebury's size. Some have questioned whether or not the center will be able to attract enough business. Mr. Hunt aparently thinks so.

Some townspeople, especially owners of stores within the town, fear that the new shopping center will take away much of their business. There seems to be a concern that shopping center goods will sacrifice quality for low cost.

Yet, perhaps the most important question concerning the shopping center is its implications for Middlebury as a community. According to the above-mentioned employee of the Chamber of Commerce, the townspeople don't want Middlebury to become "another Rutland or Burlington." They want to preserve the peaceful, rural character of the town, which will undoubtedly disappear if commercial developments, such as a shopping center, begin to crowd out residential and farm areas.

Obviously, the shopping center is only one example of the problems of development which have already begun to alter the character of this small New England town.

The Physicists to be staged

Photo by Rick Banbery

Amy Gootenberg and Dave Denise

The Fall Production Seminar of the Middlebury Drama Department will stage Freidrich Durrenmatt's tragi-comedy, **The Physicists**, on November 15-18 in Wright Theatre

The play is directed by Mr. Erie Volkert, assisted by Bruce Mosley, stage manager and, Helen Gattling, assistant director.

Curtain time will be 8:00 p.m. Admission will be $1.00 on Thursday, Nov. 15, and $2.00 Friday , Sat., and Sun.

The play has proven to be an excellent opportunity for the performers to develop their acting skills. The complexity of the roles and the many twists in plot make the character portrayals challenging.

Durrenmatt does not in any way stifle the performers by presenting his characters as rigid or inflexible. The actors and actresses are called upon to improvise a great deal in the interpretations of their individual roles.

The story takes place in a "villa", founded and supervised by Fraulein Doktor Mathilde Von Zahnd. Within the walls of its delapidated frame are housed, "the mentally disturbed elite of half the Western world." The Fraulein Doktor, played by Amy Gootenberg, has seen fit for reasons of convenience and therapy, to separate her demented dignitaries into categories of common pursuit. She keeps "the writers with the writers, the big industrialists with the big industrialists, the millionairesses with the millionairesses, and the physicists with the physicists."

Her very special physicists are: Herbert Georg Beutler, played by Kevin Commins, who thinks he is Newton, Ernst Heinrich Drnesti (Jeff Gerdes), who thinks he is Einstein, and Johahn Wilheim Mobius (James Meyers), who is bothered by visions and conversations with King Solomon.

Life in a "villa" is peaceful and uneventful until a series of murders by the physicist inmates, who are immune to the conventional processes of law because of their mental condition, catalyzes a number of startling confessions and assorted intrigues. Finally, the more serious implications of a technological society left unchecked by moral responsibility are revealed.

In many ways this play is very similar in style and point of view to other works by Durrenmatt. In 1952, his first really successful play, **The Marriage of Mr. Mississippi**, won him great acclaim and established him as one of Europe's leading dramatists. His style was quickly recognized and distinguished for its "peculiar mixture of the comic and the grotesque."

Part of the reason for this disparity can be attributed to Durrenmatt's personal views on comedy in the modern theatre. He feels comedy is the only realistic genre left for contemporary dramatic statement. Tragedy is no longer capable of dealing with the wildly discordant complexities of modern social structure.

The mixture of comedy, horror, and insanity in **The Physicists** achieves a strange credibility, both innovative and effective, in dealing with the fraility of modern society. It is in this respect that Durrenmatt has been unanimously acknowledged by critics as a dramatist of significant importance to the modern theatre.

special committee...

continued from p. 3

appeared reluctant to pursue the matter any further.

Poor Attendance

Student attendance at the five discussions was generally poor. Although the first meeting in Proctor Lounge was well-attended, no more than fifteen students showed up at any of the subsequent meetings, held in Hamlin SDU.

Members of the Committee have expressed concern about the apparent lack of student interest in the Report. They saw this situation as disturbing, in light of their observations that many students seemed to be opposed to the proposed curriculum changes.

One student present at the last meeting argued that the indifference of students stemmed from their feeling that they were unable to effect any changes in the Report. Mr. Clifford said that he had heard that some students have had a hard time understanding the Report. He said that, if this was the case, it was unfortunate that more people had not tried to clear up the problems.

Student Concerns

In the course of the five open meetings, both the Committee and students have articulated their main concerns. In its Report, the Committee proposed that students be educated in two "modes of thought." It stressed in the meetings that its Report attempted to develop an educational philosophy for Middlebury, something which, the Committee feels, the College now lacks. In Mr. Peterson's view, "If you don't accept our philosophy, you have to turn the whole thing down."

Several student concerns have also become evident. Many students voiced objections to the idea of increased requirements. Some are are also worried about the effect the new curriculum would have on students planning to go to graduate school or to get a job in a certain field.

Students also voiced concern in the meetings about what would happen under the new system, in the event of a "crush" on certain departments. There was also speculation about the adverse effect the new curriculum might have on prospective freshmen.

The students at the meeting seemed most upset by the fact that they have no definite role in determining changes in the Middlebury curriculum. They have contended that, despite discussion of the new proposals and the five open meetings, students will have no real say as to whether the Committee's proposals will be adopted or rejected.

The Special Committee plans to hold more meetings on the Report in the near future. These meetings will again be open to students and faculty.

student forum ...

continued from p. 3

change" was necessary to institute such a philosophy. They argued that the large changes proposed by the Committee were not necessary for coherence within a discipline. Instead, they felt that each department could re-evaluate its own course offerings accordingly. Dave O'Connor doubted this could or would be done without such changes as the Special Committee proposed.

At the conclusion of debate, the Forum voted to have the first part of the statement read: "We feel that the systematic structural changes recommended by the Special Committee are **not** necessary to institute the philosophy of education as proposed by the Special Committee."

The Forum next discussed which of the proposed alternative systems was more restrictive, and how many and what kind of restrictions were necessary.

The Forum seemed split on the question of whether or not the proposed system, in the words of the Special Committee, "observed a requisite respect for the responsibility of the students to develop their own educational experience."

Mr. Peterson stressed that the Independent Scholar Program would be unaffected by the proposed system.

Also discussed at this meeting were two upcoming events: a dinner to be held sometime in November, to give Freshmen a chance to get to know upper-class members, and another informal "get together" with the administration and faculty.

Marshall Tucker

The Marshall Tucker Band was born in the late sixties deep in the heart of the South. Struggling in the shadow of their recording partners, the Allman Brothers, they have finally managed to bring their own brand of "Southern Music" into the limelight with several recent tours.

Capricorn Records, so impressed with this band's performance that they signed them overnight, recently released the first Marshall Tucker Band album, which is selling so well that the factory cannot keep up with the orders. The Marshall Tucker Band is presently on an Eastern tour, following their television appearance with the Allman Brothers.

Following a recent sellout performance in Atlanta, the lead guitarist, Roy Caldwell, described the band's music: "We just call it down home . . . This kind of music is bred; we've been playing it for a long time. It definitely has a country flavor, but it's not country. It's Southern Music — southern music is different . . .it's original . . . Southern musicians are just into their music and they want other people to appreciate it. I don't think they hassle with the money like in rock music . . . the main thing we're interested in is our music."

Aramatoons is proud to present the Marshall Tucker Band in concert on November 13, at 8:00 P.M. in the Field House. Tickets are $3.00 advance, $ 3.50 at the door.

editorial

Impeachment now more than ever

The Amherst *Student* editorial which appears on this page first appeared on October 26, a week ago as of this writing. In that short week, new developments have made the resignation or the impeachment of Richard M. Nixon all the more necessary.

The nation finds itself confronted with a new wave of executive deceit and lying. Firstly, we are asked to believe that the two most crucial of the nine tapes which Nixon has agreed to reease to Judge John Sirica do not exist. The contention that Nixon's phone conversation with John Mitchell was not taped is at least plausible. Nixon would hardly be naive enough to discuss, on tape and "for posterity," the possible complicity of campaign and Administration officials in so blatantly illegal a manouver as the burglary of Democratic headquarters.

But in regard to the April 15 conversation between Nixon and John Dean, we have our choice of explanations. Nixon first claimed that there was no tape of this conversation because of a mechanical failure. By the next day, he had switched his story and was saying that the tape had run out before the conversation took place. Take your pick.

The second major development of the week was the disclosrue of direct Presidential intervention in the Government's anti-trust suit against ITT. The giant corporation had recently made a substantial contribution to the Nixon campaign when, according to ex-Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, the President ordered Kleindienst to drop the Government's prosecution of ITT. One hardly need comment about the impropriety, if not the outright illegality, of such a move.

The ITT matter even reaches as far as Middlebury College. Kleindienst's refusal to yield to Presidential demands led ITT to try another route, through the backdoor machinations of ITT Director and Middlebury College Trustee Felix Rohatyn. His negotiations with the Justice Department ended in a settlement favorable to ITT and led *Washington Post* columnist Nicholas Van Hoffman to dub Rohatyn "Felix the Fixer."

The Administration's attempts to counter documentary evidence of Presidential malfeasance grow increasingly pathetic. In this case the Administration tried to obscure the issue by charging fired Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox with improperly leaking information. Nixon himself seems capable of little more response than temper tantrums before the press.

Richard Nixon has lost touch with the sentiments of the American people. This is evidenced by his astonishment at the public outcry against the firing of Archibald Cox. The people, in turn, have lost their belief in his fitness for office.

In the long run, of course, impeachment is not the most important political issue. The removal of one man will not achieve the far-reaching social and economic changes which our society must undergo if we are to realize our long-professed ideals. But this one man must be removed.

GD

The following editorial was written and has been circulated nationally by the editors of the Amherst Student

Constitutional government in the United States may have been suspended at 8:00 p.m. Saturday, October 20. Richard Nixon now rules by fiat and force. He is no longer a legitimate leader.

With callous disregard for his oath of office and the intents of Congress and the Judiciary, the President first refused to abide by a court order to produce Watergate documents. His later turnaround defused the immediate confrontation but can not obscure his repeated abuses of power. He then forced the resignation of the Attorney General and fired his Deputy and the Watergate Special Prosecutor when they refused to condone his conduct. Moreover, the President abolished the office of Special Prosecutor and dispatched the FBI to seal off its records. These decisive and unprecedented actions represent the tactics of a military coup. They are anathema to a rational democratic polity.

Even before these steps were taken, public confidence in the Nixon Administration's ability to govern was at one of its all-time lows. Now this support will deteriorate still further. The mandate of 1972 has been buried in a legacy of illegality, hypocrisy and deceit: San Clemente real estate deals, impoundment of Congressional appropriations, widespread wiretapping, covert Cambodian bombing, and all of the ramifications of the Watergate affair— Milk kickbacks, ITT, the Ellsberg burglary.

When elected officials violate the sacred trust placed in them by the people, the Constitution provides means for them to be impeached and, if convicted, removed from office. These procedures are very difficult to implement and are seldom used. But if ours were a parliamentary system of government, the Nixon Administration would have fallen months ago.

Mr. Nixon cloaks his actions in a veil of legality, but his record as President bares his intentions to foresake rule by law. The President must be impeached. While other judicial and legislative measures should be pursued, no amount of legal double-talk or political timidity can obscure this fact.

There is real question whether the Congress and the Judiciary can force Richard Nixon to deal with them within the confines of the law. But our actions, for the moment, must be based on this premise. Members of the academic community have a special responsibility. They must not simply react to the latest outrage. This serves Mr. Nixon's purpose. Instead, they must articulate the fundamental principles which are at stake. They must impress upon Congressmen and other national leaders the gravity of the situation and their duties under the Constitution. Most importantly, they must communicate the strength of their convictions to the public-at-large and join with others in a nationwide struggle for the preservation of democratic rule.

The methods of response are numerous. Now more than ever, we must write our Congressmen. The balance of mail over the next few weeks will be critical. Sustained public expressions of dissent— no matter what form they take— are equally important. A massive national student effort is essential.

The weeks ahead could represent either the redemption of American democracy or the prologue to its collapse. We remain silent at our own peril.

The following college and university newspapers have endorsed this editorial:

Bucknellian
Daily Princtonian
The Dartmouth
Dickinsonian
Duke **Chronicle**
Chicago **Maroon** (University of Chicago)
Clark University **Scarlet**
Grinnell **Scarlet and Black**
Hampshire **Climax**
Haverford-Bryn Mawr **News**
Iowa State **Daily**
Kentucky **Kernel** (University of Kentucky)
Michigan **Daily** (University of Michigan)
MIT TECH
Northern Star (norther Illinois University)
Smith Sophian
Stanford Daily
Trinity Tripod
Union Concordiensis
Daily Collegian (University of Mass. at Amherst)
Campus Times (University of Rochester)
Cavalier Daily (University of Virginia)
Vassar **Miscellany**
Student Life (Washinton Univ. at St. Louis)
Wesleyan Argus
Williams Record-Advocate
Wisconsin **Daily Cardinal** (U. of W. at Madison)
Yale **Daily News**
Kansas State **Collegian**
Hamilton-Kirkland **Spectator**
Fairleigh Dickinson **Metropolitan**
Fairleigh Dickinson **Tarrevir**
University of Delaware **Review**
Daily **Kent Stater**
Marquette University **Tribune**
North Dakota State **Spectrum**
University of Tennessee **Daily Beacon**
Witchita State **Sunflower**
Syracuse **Daily Orane**
Georgetown **Voice**
Boston College **Heights**
Oregon State **Barometer**
Cornell **Daily Sun**
Univ. of Rhode Island **Good 5 Cent Cigar**
Univ. of Montana **Kaimin**
Middlebury **Campus**
Denisonian
University of Washington **Daily**
Sarah Lawrence **Portfolio**
Colby **Echo**
Southern Mehodist Univ. **Daily Campus**
Hunter **Envoy**
Vanderbilt **Hustler**
The Paper (Fordham University)
Goucher **Outcry**
Holy Cross **Crusader**
Colorado State **Rocky Mountain Collegian**
Brooklyn College **Kingsman**
Texas A & I University **South Texan**
Loyola University **Phoenix**
Oswegan (Suny at Oswego)
CCNY **Observation Post**
Columbia University **Daily Spectator**
Daily Pennsylvanian
Reed College **Quest**
Harvard **Crimson**
Minnesota **Daily**
University Star (South West Texas State)
Bowdoin **Orient**

supreme performances

TRB from Washington

He was a small man, slight of stature, "no bigger," someone said, "than half a piece of soap" and his friends called him Jemmy. In June, 1789, Rep. James Madison of Virginia rose on the floor of the House of Representatives (sitting in New York), adjusted the ruffles at breast and wrist, and made certain observations about impeachment.

The legislative body listened to him intently, because the Constitution wasn't a year old yet and this blue-eyed, quiet-voiced man with the springy step knew more about it than anybody else. They were days of magnificence for a bold little country, but at the same time, everything was so new. Let's listen to Jemmy, who became the fourth President of the United States:

Suppose in days to come, he said, "an unworthy president" maintains in office an unworthy cabinet member. "Then the House of Representatives can at any time impeach him, and the Senate can remove him, whether the President chooses or not."

Yes, he continued, but "the President can displace from office a man whose merits require that he should be continued in it. That was the other side of the coin, he explained, and the modern reader will, of course, think of President Nixon and Special Watergate Prosecutor Archibald Cox.

And what, Madison asked, "will be the motives which the President can feel for such abuse of his power, and the restraints that operate to prevent it? In the first place he will be impeached by this House, before the Senate, for such an act of maladministration: for I contend that the wanton removal of meritorious officers would subject him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust."

Madison's voice was low and friends often called to him to speak louder. Whether his wife Dolly was in the audience I don't know; after all, he was merely giving a little lecture on what the Constitution meant. He had helped draft it.

"But what can be the motives for displacing a worthy man?" he asked. "It must be that he (the President) may fill the place with an unworthy character of his own. Can he accomplish this end? No," he said.

Madison wastalking about the office of a possible "Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs" (Secretary of State), requiring Senate confirmation. But confirmation or not, Madison's words had equal relevancy: "It he could fill the vacancy with the man he might choose, I am sure that he would have little inducement to make an improper removal. Let us consider the consequences. The injured man will be supported by the popular opinion: the community will take sides with him against the President...To displace a man of high merit, and who from his station may be supposed a man of extensive influence, are considerations which will excite serious reflections beforehand in the mind of any man who may fill the Presidential chair. The friends of those individuals and the public sympathy will be against him."

Madison went on with his methodical logic: "'If this should not produce impeachment before the Senate, it will amount to an impeachment before the country, who will have the power of punishment, by refusing to re-elect him."

The 22nd amendment has, of course, made Mr. Nixon ineligible for another election, but his party is up for election one year from now and it may want to disassociate itself from Watergate. Anyway, that's the guide James Madison gave us some 180 years ago, as set down dutifully in the Annals of Congress, Vol. 1, June 17, 1789.

They hadn't coined the phrase Founding Father then, but no better witness could be found of how matter-of-factly people then approached the process of impeachment, which daunts us so much today.

A couple of months ago this writer wrote that there wasn't a chance of impeachment. Things have changed. It has been an agonizing process of watching Mr. Nixon knock himself out. Always he makes concessions and always too late.

People who didn't mind "the plumbers" gasped to find that a man with a salary of $200,000 was apparently paying less tax than they; that a man who criticized welfare handouts was getting $10 million in federal funds for his Florida and California estates.

Then came the firing of Archibald Cox and the resignations of Richardson and Ruckelshaus, and the White House, too late, realized the awful mistake it had made. Then came the Cox televised press conference on that sunny Saturday in October.

I have seen what I regard as three supreme one-man political performances in my lifetime. First was FDR's "little dog Fala" speech to the Teamsters here in Washington in 1944. It was so funny and devastating that Dewey, who had run his candidate's special train into a quiet siding to hear it, changed his whole campaign plan. It was the only time in my life where I saw men, exuberant union leaders who had been fortifying themselves for the occasion, literally rolling in the aisles.

Next I must put in, in fairness, Nixon's "Checkers" speech in 1952. Ike was ready to ditch him at the revelation of his secret fund. (Secret fund!—it seems third grade stuff today). The speech was maudlin and politically superb. "Pat doesn't have a mink coat. But she does have a respectable Republican cloth coat." It brought 100,000 telegrams.

I put number three, Jack Kennedy at the Rice Hotel in Houston at 8:30 pm, September 12, 1960, when he faced the sullen Greater Houston Ministerial Association. The Rev. Norman Vincent Peale was on the loose, giving respectable leadership to the ancient fears that beat Al Smith. In a speech cooked up with Ted Sorensen (Unitarian) and followed by questions and answers, Kennedy said, "I believe in an America where the separation of Church and State is absolute." Before he finished the audience cheered. He had opened an era.

And now, I have to put down number four—that press conference of Archy Cox on a sunny Saturday last month. Maybe I exaggerate. But it seemed to me he suddenly triggered off emotions that had been gathering for weeks. Here is a man of honor, the public said. Nixon had fired him, and Richardson and Ruckelshaus had quit, too.

What was it Jemmy Madison said, "injured man will be supported by the popular opinion"?

Rambling and Scrambling

By NATHANIEL FORBES

As if there wasn't enough verbal spinach flying around about the Special Committee Report, selected Middlebury students were treated to more extraneous mind-vegetation last week on the subject. This writer was unfortunate enough to have been one of those selected to receive a one-page mimeograph sheet from an unknown and unattributed source, which sheet purported to list seven saving graces of the Special Committee's report.

The introductory paragraph was as follows:

"We are a group of students concerned with the student body's reception of the Report of the Special Committee on the College proposals. The general feeling among students on campus with regard to these proposals seems to be strongly negative. We feel that this is due partly to ignorance or misinformation. There are many good points in the report which many students may have overlooked."

It got better as I read. It was alleged that some of the great things in the Report included the following:

"The proposed system is designed to provide students with 'habits of thought' which are trans ferable from one area to others."

"The proposed system would make the liberal arts education more truly liberal."

"The emphasis would be on 'learning to learn' rather than the traditional emphasis of fact learning and rote memorization."

And "students would be exposed to a wider range of topics and different areas of thought rather than getting bogged down in the small details of one area, most of which will soon be forgotten."

The paper was unsigned. There was no indication of who the intended vanquishers of ignorance and misinformation might be. We would certainly like to thank them for their efforts.

Although I am ignorant of the authorship, and am obviously being bogged down in "fact learning" and "rote memorization," I should still like to add one note of information.

Not only is it unethical to submit unattributed statements of opinion for public consumption, it is illegal. The Finance Committee was forced to act on a similar inexcusable action last year, when a campus organization used student funds and college facilities to perpetrate their views without stating who they were or whose money was used.

The Finance Committee cut off every penny from that organization, effective immediately

If it comes to light that College facilities and student funds were used in a similar fashion to print this piece of trash, I feel sure that the Finance Committee will take similar action again.

Responsible, thoughtful discussion of the Special Committee report is certainly needed—now more than ever, if you will. Cowardly, irresponsible actions like the one which produced this ill-conceived statement make such discussion impossible.

J.I.A. Hangs Ten

Just to keep you up-to-date on the whereabouts and activities of Middlebury College's ubiquitous and rarely visible President James Isbell Armstrong, we note the passing of his tenth anniversary as President.

The November 1 edition of the **Addison Independent** carries a front page photo of Himself and Ms. Armstrong, glowing wildly in the company of Vice-President and Director of Development Walter E. Brooker and Ms. Brooker.

Himself was feted in fine fashion at a surprise testimonial which was attended by "53 trustees, representatives of the senior faculty and staff, and spouses." The gala event was little publicized, of course. After all it was a surprise. But what a shame to leave out 1900 students who could have come to cheer wildly at the grand entrance.

Himself was given a silver tray with His name on it. Also given was a "substantial contribution" to the James I. Armstrong Fund, source unknown. Said fund is to be used for faculty research and study.

Certainly, we think, funds could be dispersed for educational ventures such as "Investigation of Advanced Equivocation on Social Issues," "Group Dynamics Without Groups," and "Soft-spoken Invisibility."

Himself was also presented with a collection of His speeches over The First Ten Years, which some enterprising soul had compiled. We are looking forward to reviewing classics like "Limits to Collegiate Population," "Memoirs of Princeton," and "What Everyone Should Know about Private College Documents."

Lest students fear that their praise was unheard, you-know-which Dean read a resolution adopted by the Student Forum, which indicated that students "salute Dr. Armstrong's accomplishments, applaud his enthusiasm and hope for his continued success."

The vote of the Forum on that resolution, however, was less than unanimous.

From what we have heard, it was a wonderful evening. We indeed look forward to another ten years of lack of communication, directorship of the college for trustees and not for students, and a continued pace of rethinking and restructuring which leaves Middlebury ten years behind the times.

Divine Delectable

God may not be dead, but apparently someone is after his emissaries on earth. Seen on the Proctor Information Board last Sunday was the entry: 1 PM Proctor Lounge--Chapel Speaker for Dessert."

Planes and Banks

Louis and Barbara Lundborg were on campus just before vacation. Louis is the former Chairman of the Board of the Bank of America. He was here to find out about college students, and for students to find out how interesting the men who rule American really are.

This writer was pleased to be able to have dinner with Mr. Lundborg one night. During the conversation, he recounted a story about an experience he had while he was chairman.

Apparently, Mr. Lundborg got nominated to be on the Board of Directors of Western Airlines once, while he was still Chairman of the Board of the BOA. He allowed as to how pleased he was to get the nomination, because it included lifetime privileges for Mr. and Mrs. on that airline.

Well, the Civil Aeronautics Board has to review the appointment before he could take his seat as a director. And what should the CAB find, but that Bank of America owns every single plane that Western flies! Mr. Lundborg's nomination was denied for reasons of conflict of interest.

Mr. Lundborg indicated to those of us at the dinner that he was very disappointed.

Which just goes to show you that 1) the system works, and 2) even mulinational corporate figureheads have feelings. Right?

the middlebury campus

committee members defend proposal

"the message isn't getting through"

Professor Robert Hill

Editor's note: These statements were written and submitted independently of each other.

The meeting of the Student Forum Wednesday night (Oct. 31), the handout ("Student Response to the Curriculum"), and not a few moments spent during the last two years with faculty, students, trustees, and members of the administration provoke me to write for **The Campus** concerning my own views on the College Committee's suggestions for a change in Middlebury's curriculum.

Anyone who reads beyond that first sentence must, at least, be more than abnormally interested in "the mad intensity of such fools as now run our English Department," to quote from a series of mimeographed responses by students to the committee's report.

Three points: that "fools" run the English Department is a splendid notion which more than delights me, for how weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable were the situation otherwise; that "mad intensity" as a virtue is, I take it, indisputable; that the writer's use of the word "such" conceivably could include me would happily dispose me to frivolities possibly more amusing than the serious matter I must take up. Requirements.

Over the years, surely predating the eight which I have been here, the Department of English has by many accounts been rigid and unyielding in the requirements imposed upon students for the degree in English Literature. Ongoing complaints are both intense and comfortingly predictable.

I have yet, however, to hear, nor have I splken with anyone who has heard, from graduates and especially from those in graduate schools anything but gratefulness for those requirements. They should be kept; the concept of the major celebrated and enriched where possible.

But, during the last three or four years, events in the academic world and more significantly in the world at large have changed my mind about the exclusive values I once attached to the major. I now believe in the committee's position which seeks to articulate a need in liberal arts education for diversity in depth.

It used to be that a bright English major who wanted to go on to graduate school could all but be guaranteed admission there and prospects afterwards would follow.

Today, all too clearly, for our majors, as for most others in the humanities, social sciences, and nor perhaps most markedly for those in the natural sciences such easy prospects do not exist nor, as our report emphasizes over and over again, can any of us be confident in predicting what the academic world or the larger world will be like in ten or twenty years.

So why the requirement of two concentrations, two presumably different introductions to different modes of thought?

To answer that question as best I can is simply to admit that there is no single, clear answer. We, the committee, (after two years I'll go ahead and speak for them) are engaged in pure speculation. Quotation from the "Student Response to the Curriculum"' "It is paramountly the place of the faculty to determine what specific ideals or ways of perceiving the world are valuable."

To engage in some cheap talk for a moment, let me say that the five faculty on the committee have among us accumulated about seventy-five years of teaching - experience. My sense of our committee is that such accumulated experience humbles us rather than encourages any dogma we might offer up as the best way to determine specific ideals or most valuable way of perceiving the world.

We therefore speculate, and produced in tone and content a report too often and too readily taken to be fuzzy headed, theorization without statistics, will-o'-the-wisp notions ominously harkening back to the dog days of distribution requirements. Will our community, students and faculty alike, not these days accept positions unless touted to be perfectly clear?

There is latent strength in our unwillingness to attempt to legislate boundaries for concentrations and programs or to approach definitive statements on a - philosophy of education. We do not know what ideals or ways of perceiving the world are most valuable, one necessarily more so than another.

We suspect, we speculate, that the direction education at Middlebury should risk is one which offers a better opportunity for our graduates to be prepared for the unknowns which assuredly lie ahead. Competence in disparate modes of thought is not, then, just requirement but involves an obligation we believe we owe our students. And that clear conviction is what makes the remark later on in the "Student Response" the unkindest cut of all: "The committee has failed to take students themselves seriously."

Is there any way under the sun to convince the majority of the student body that the committee report is not one which proposes a system of requirements for their own sake, but a cohesive offering of five to seven courses among and within which wide selection is possible?

That such offerings will — must — have a coherency unavailable in an accumulation of five to seven courses taken more or less at random.

That no longer to require a major from every student and to offer instead the option of a concentration is in no way to add to required courses but actually increases choices?

That a third concentration, a program, or continuation in a major is not a mere requirement, innovated or extended, but a means to encourage students to pursue their own chosen direction of study?

That, in sum, we take students very seriously indeed?

I fear cynical sneers to these questions and more such involuted and to me quite meaningless "judgments" as: "For faculty as well as students the proposed curriculum would finally succeed in discouraging independent evaluations of the educational process through a dependence on a structure that lacks clear justification."

Why does so much of the prose which argues against the committee's proposals sound so much like third rate catalogue copy from third rate institutions headed down the tubes? That question is not meant to anger being, as it is, not a query out of "mad intensity."

Moving, then, from the general to the specific since I have been asked many times where I stand and why, I'll end these remarks with some thoughts about my own college education.

I went through Harvard of the fifties when the general education requirements were relatively new and vigorous. They were, in a measure, valuable. In an upper level requirement, I learned from Clyde Kluckhohn about the Navaho Indian, information I still retain, however imperfectly, and knowledge I surely never would have gotten but for a requirement.

I took a couple of lower level requirements in philosophy and social science which didn't do me any lasting harm that I know of but were so comprehensive as to be unmemorable after a final examination. Enrollments there of three to five hundred, with a bored if not slightly deranged graduate student as section leader doing his fascinating thing once weekly. (For those lacking in conviction, some passionate intensity around here toward diminishing the average size of a Middlebury class might not be an utter waste of energy.)

I took courses outside the English major which were scattered all over the lot: Biology, Chemistry, Math, a language (but only enough of the easiest to pass the requirement and I paid up for that in graduate school), and, of course, for the generation of the fifties, one full year's worth or eight terms of Naval Science, the most stupidly and fiendishly complicated courses I ever had (memorize the 47 steps of the Mark 56 computer system), a quarter of my college experience, a waste which I deplored and still do deplore.

I wish I had used that time to concentrate in Anthropology, but I well know now that under Harvard's system I would have squandered those units elsewhere taking courses in basket weaving to lighten the heavy demands of the English honors major. Maybe I'd have been blessed with a really concerned adviser whom I could have studiously ignored.

I'm saying that I believe, from my own experience, that the offering of a concentration at Middlebury would perhaps give our graduates years hence an appreciation for and remembrance of a part of their education which would not be likely under present conditions in which only a fortunate few somehow may happen upon a meaningful sequence of courses outside their majors.

The Committee's proposals are worth a try. If a failed speculation, that may be remedied. If successful, only so through the willingness of teachers to be innovative in the classroom and through the willing cooperation and performance of students who are big enough to see beyond largely fantasized nightmares over the word requirement.

We, all of us, are spending too much time and energy in relatively unconstructive debate over issues not central to the main issue.

We, students and faculty, must get down to the rag and bone shop, fashion courses, concentrations, programs and majors.

For there indeed is where all ladders start, where rhetoric becomes curriculum.

Robert W. Hill Jr.

Professor Bruce Peterson

The message is not getting through — at least not as we on the Special Committee would hope. The intertwined problems raised by the proposed curricular changes are difficult to sort out. Issues of distribution, choice, majors and concentrations, and individual departmental problems cannot truly be separated, but, with the inevitable oversimplification in mind, I would like to address these matters as somewhat discrete questions.

I am at a loss to understand why the important issues of the distribution question have been so carefully skirted. For me the questions are: Do we believe that a liberal arts education requires exposure in some depth to more than one mode of inquiry? If we do, is that requirement being met at Middlebury?

And finally, if it is not, are the gains accruing from a **requirement** sufficient to justify some small violence to the natural human desire to do just what we please and not what someone else tells us.

The Committee certainly believes that significant work in two disparate areas is important for a liberal arts education — particularly so in today's world. I frankly find incomprehensible the view that a humanist is educated if he knows nothing substantial about modern science (in the broad sense of the Committee's Report) or that a scientist is educated if he fails to understand something of the wisdom of literature and art.

To consider a specific example, how can our environmental problems be approached without both scientific sophistication and a real sense of the esthetic components of the problems. Witness the sterility of purely scientific solutions and the parallel nonsense of esthetic souls who suppose that good will can make up for their lack of political and scientific knowledge.

We are educating real people for real roles in a real society. I believe many of our graduates are not prepared for those roles.

The faculty has never rejected the notion of distribution. In fact the demise of the old distribution requirements in May, 1970, was accompanied by specific instructions to the Educational Policy Committee (precursor of the Educational Council) to consider alternative modes of distribution. The faculty's position seemed to be that the then extant requirements were not doing the job (which the committee does not dispute) but that the job needed doing. The fact that alternative modes of distribution did not appear does not change the nature of the faculty's only recent action on the question.

I do not believe the distribution job is being properly done now. Too many students, it seems to me, do not receive the introduction to a second discipline essential to a liberal arts education. I will be happy to argue statistics with anyone, but after considerable time spent with the available figures, I am not persuaded that they indicate anything like the kind of distribution I would wish for all Middlebury students.

Even if every student were taking five courses in 2 different departments I would not be convinced the job was being done — anymore than I was convinced the job was being done by the old distribution requirements. (It is worthwhile to note here that if every student were indeed taking five courses in two substantially different departments, we could conclude that no enrollment imbalances would accompany the new system.)

This brings us again to the question of how a concentration differs from a simple collection of five courses. For some departments coherent 5 course sequences which at least expose the mode of thought of a discipline may now exist, but for most the demands of a major have meant the development of departmental offerings around longer sequences. In these cases five courses may simply cover half to a third of the subject matter content of the major with important components, ideas, and approaches left untouched. This is not to say that a concentration must attempt the same coverage as a major.

Indeed departments faced with a 5-7 course self-contained concentrations will have to choose carefully which material to present and which to reserve for the major. It is to say that a department's choices may be quite different if the natural sequence contains 5 to 7 courses rather than 10 to 14. A concentration, for many the entire experience with a discipline, must be quite different from an uncoordinated five courses or from the first half of a major.

And so to requirements. Which should hold sway — our belief that as a faculty we have not met an obligation to our students (even if they fail to agree on its desirability) or the student's desire to avoid all

continued on p. 11

Letters to the editor

To The Editor:

I think this to be an excellent statement regarding one of the Library's headaches. It is a quote from the former president of the American Library Association, James E. Bryan.

"What the student book thief apparently does not see is that he is attacking the very basis of the library concept of the preservation of mankind's record, or a central reservoir of the materials of learning for the use of all. The very act of book theft in itself is a denial of freedom of inquiry and equal access to knowledge. The selfishness of book theft, this act of placing personal needs before the needs of others for educational opportunity, will lead eventually to closed stacks and a reduction in availability of browsing opportunities. One may as well burn the books one at at a time--the net effect is the same."

John Rothrock
Assitant Librarian

To the Editor;

Happiness is a whole article on Women's Tennis at Middlebury! We appreciate the attention, but in the interest of journalistic honesty, and hopefully without seeming ungrateful, must deny the assumptions that we were "competing against the combined forces of a diffecult schedule, the nippy autumn air, an indoor court on which the balls slide instead of bounce, and a demoralizing sports staff that is predominately male, i.e., chauvinist."

Actually, the schedule was relatively easy, the autumn air was the mildest in years, the balls bounce higher on the indoor courts, and the staff, though predominately male, is neither demoralizing nor particularly chauvinistic!

Joan Towne
Women's Tennis

To the Editor:

It is evident to me that there are concepts at Middlebury dealing with the "Women's Movement" that need clarification.

The notion that "Women's Movement" is a passing fad or an escapist and secure massive dwelling, is an attitude or impression that requires severe revision. The "Movement" is not a specific or uniform happening. Nor does it deny the personal sensibilities inherent in it.

A women's search for identity and belief in the individual self does not end with the "times" or change with the fashion. It is an evitable human drive that encourages one to seek self-confidence and independence. The "Women's Movement" is the vehicle to self-awareness. It is a universal sharing of personal doubts, dreams, securities etc. And thus, an unalienating and unisolating force, which enables women to find confidence, understanding and humaness in their own basic dilemmas.

There are many conflicts as to what the "movement" means, as there are many varying outside stereotypes. Yet, perhaps the most valuable benefit of the "Women's Movement," is a sensitivity which promotes individual expression, and thus, growth through diversity.

Eve Ensler

To the Editor:

I think it is important for those concerned with the future of fraternities to realistically reassess where the "debate" stands now. It is no longer satisfactory to issue idle mandates to take over a college dormitory, pretending that the college is likewise going to shortly pounce on the houses whether anybody likes it or not. It is no longer satisfactory to promote blanket attitudes about the Dean of the College, the Deans of Students and other members of the Administration; such attitudes are unproductive and in some cases unjustified.

This is **not** to say that the Administration has performed admirably from the start of the matter; rather, that now the issue is being handled on a different basis than the previous "mandate" method which nobody liked, not even those in Old Chapel.

What it comes down to at present, now that several problems such as selectivity and women members have at least been dealt with, is primarily long range projections and accountability." This latter term is sometimes interpreted as "control," although it need not be so extreme.

To deal with the long range projections of the individual houses, what I believe to be an extremely acceptable fact finding committee has been established to hopefully provide some definitive answers. Certainly any conclusions should rest heavily upon their findings.

For the time being, I would like to issue a warning to all to put the past performance of the houses in its proper perspective. There is a reasonable concensus that the mood of the **entire** campus up until perhaps even this fall was not very healthy. Without going into the possible reasons for this, suffice it to say that on occasion fraternities were no exception to this pervasive mood, and that they even survived I feel is to their credit.

Let's **not** consider the past **more** than the present, and the foreseeable future. Certainly the present is full of hope and prosperity at many of the houses, and I am somewhat indignant at the attempts to play this down by citing recent history.

The question of accountability is perhaps even more difficult to coe to grips with than projections. Certainly the notion that the houses are free to act as irresponsibly as they wish to is absurd; all in fact are accountable to members of the house, to their respective alumni councils (who in most cases if not all own the houses), and to the local and state laws. Regarding their response to the college's requests, several minimum health requirements have been met, such as the installation of sprinkler systems (at great expense) and commercial dishwashers, and the use of an insecticide service has been agreed to. Certainly not **all** of the college's requests have been met with the same degree of acceptance (i.e. some perhaps have not been met at all), but the above are nonetheless of great significance.

So where does the problem lie? The administration wants to institute a system of "control" whereby they will have some say as to what happens in the event of unacceptable deterioration of the houses, and in the event of major disturbances, such as the well known "demoderby" of several years ago.

They are dissatisfied with the performance of the law in the event of such disturbances, and they complain that Middlebury College must suffer at least some of the blame for something they have no power over. The obvious rebuttal is that the legal authorities should be encouraged to do their job by the Administration; certainly most house members are willing to take their chances with the law, I feel. Certainly most would find this more acceptable than dealing with the institution.

Moreover, I am dismayed by the argument that Middlebury College is the recipient of the blame when the houses screw up. This to me is an argument based on the idea of "maintaining our image."Let's try to look good, but our internal welfare is more important than our image; thus, our decision should not be based on the possible consequences to the image of the college.

Perhaps the best argument for additional college control of the houses is simply that they are major living and dining areas. I would agree that some control is advisable under these circumstances. However, let's not jump to the conclusion that institutional ownership is necessary for such control.

Fraternity members see their future determination very much at stake, and wish to preserve their independent ownership status. Furthermore, institutional ownership is not the sort of thing that would inspire loyalty to members of a fraternity. Independence requires thoughtful decisions and hard word if the house is to survive; institutional ownership does not.

So let's start addressing ourselves to the issues. Let us all wait for the fact finding committee's report, and let us all start considering the nature of control that the college should have. Control is not absolute power over something; it is virtually always qualified direction. It is time to start thinking about how to qualify it.

David T. W. Minot
ASP Fraternity

peterson...

continued from p. 10

requirements? I need not say where the Committee stands.

I am confused about the anti-requirement view. What is so intrinsically pernicious about the concept of requiring something? It has been argued that requirements restrict choice and therefore damage that part of the educational process which involves learning to choose. I accept that position but fail to see how it applies to the Committee's proposal.

We do after all ask of the student three important choices in his undergraduate career rather than the present one. Yes, I believe that many individual course decisions are made for poor reasons ("I need a fourth course."). It seems simply naive to assume otherwise — and equally naive to assume that situation would change under the proposed curriculum. It is quite reasonable, however, to assume that, faced with three important choices, a student will learn at least as much about choosing as he or she does now.

I frankly have yet to hear the argument that requirements per se are harmful to the educational process. Under the circumstances it is hard to escape the suspicion that the rhetoric about requirements represents rationalization for a preconceived position.

I cannot accept the view that the major is the only proper path for every Middlebury student. Despite frequent derisive comments about the business world, most of our students will make careers in that world with jobs requiring little of the specific content of an academic major. This is not an argument for vocationalism — quite the contrary. It is an argument for the kind of education which will equip a Middlebury graduate to deal with a world about which he can know little more than that it will be unrecognizable in 20 years.

Because of this, we do not believe the strong majors offered at Middlebury are the best path for every student. Perhaps they were 15 years ago, but look how our world has changed. High schools offer better teaching of more highly varied curricula. Our students come to us knowing more both quantitatively and qualitatively. In my own department this has made possible an undergraduate major which is virtually the equivalent of the master's degree I received in 1958.

The same situation obtains in many other departments. Our majors are great for graduate school candidates, but they may be irrelevant for many others. The prospective secondary school mathematics teacher, for example, does not need all we require for a mathematics major. A thorough grounding in a humanistic discipline will contribute far more to his success as a teacher than a heavy load of more advanced courses. At present such an option is not open to him.

The question of compartmentalization and individual departmental problems have received relatively little attention, but they are, it seems to me, at the heart of many of our problems. The Student Forum has argued that searching departmental reevaluations are possible under the current structure. I certainly don't want to argue that anything is impossible, but I do think recent debate indicates a fundamental conservatism among faculty and students which makes such reevaluation unlikely.

We are tied to existing majors and departments and we find it uncomfortable to think in larger terms. Conversely, we find it difficult to admit that departmental curricula are only small components of a larger college curriculum. Time and again discussion centers around departmental needs not college needs — what the department needs from the college, not what the college needs from the department. Yet at the same time we hear cries of despair over our failure to communicate across disciplines — even to know what each other is doing.

We seem to be becoming that least useful of American educational commodities — a small university — comparmentalized and equating our individual majors with a Middlebury educationa. A mathematics major, no matter how good, is not by itself an education and particularly not a liberal arts education.

It strikes me as a paradox that at a time when interdisciplinary efforts are most needed and wanted, we continue to strengthen existing departments thereby making real interdisciplinary work less effective than ever. As long as we consider our majors more important than any other effort of the college as a whole we will be unwilling to support (staff and fund) interdisciplinary programs.

I hope that a concentration system requiring each faculty member to confront seriously his obligations to students who will not major with him can return us to a college view of education. Perhaps with that approach real interdisciplinary work can take place.

Finally, to answer the question, "What do we see that's wrong?" In fact, not that much. We don't see Middlebury in trouble now. Maybe we shouldn't change. That in fact was the attitude I brought to the Special Committee.

On the other hand, precisely because we are strong we have now the room to maneuver and consider changes for the better — **room we may not have in 10 years. We think Middlebury can be an even better school** — if it has the strength and the nerve to change when it's on top.

Bruce B. Peterson

coming to jesus or the b

By Stephen Olson

Editor's note: The Reverend Billy Graham came to Minneapolis-St. Paul for ten days last July to give the last open air crusade of his career at the Minnesota State Fairgrounds. Stephen Olson is a former student of Middlebury College and was editor-in chief of the Campus in 1971. A revised form of this article was printed in the Minnesota Daily on July 20, 1973.

The grandstand was filling up at a quarter to seven. The nearby parking lots were full, and the people were all over the fairgrounds, making their way toward the grandstand and Billy Graham.

Some were making their way to Jesus. Some were going to see the best show in town.

They came in the cars of Middle America. Green and blue Fords and Dodges and Chevies, three or four years old, The kind of car that never stops for a hitch-hiker. The kind of car that you lose in a parking lot because you've forgotten what it looks like.

They came in buses—rented school buses, church buses, and chartered highway buses. They came in families, and they came in pairs. The young people came in groups.

Very few people came alone.

You get the feeling, standing watching the flow of the crowd, that people have been here before. About half of them have a bible or some sort of religious book with them. There is no tension in the crowd, no real expectancy.

As they crowd in they are worried about their seats, and they look and marvel at the throng. They talk about the weather, and joke about the heat.

I don't hear more than a few people talking about Billy Graham or Jesus or salvation, or any of the things they are supposed to have come to hear about.

As I walk up a runway through the belly of the stadium, there is a little black boy, standing still while the crowd breaks around him. His fingers tug at his shirt, and his eyes are like saucers. He could be a left-over from the state fair.

Up at the top of the granstand the teeny boppers fill the back rows. As Iwalk by, the boys are checking out the girls.

"Wonder if we can pick up those chicks." He's about fifteen, wearing a levi jacket and blue-tinted aviator's glasses. He has on cowboy boots, and he wears three rings.

"Which ones?" His friend should lose weight.

"Those two right in front of us." The two right in front, who couldn't be older than fouteen, hear. They turn and look coolly.

"Jesus, look at those ones over there."

"Where, where?"

"Can't you see, don't you have eyes? The one in the pink with the tits." His hands cup in the standard pantomine. The two girls right in front look back at the stage.

I walked by half an hour later. The two boys were moving in on the two girls right in front. Just as Billy Graham came on, the breastwatcher got his arm around the girl in the blue halter.

People bring an amazing amount of equipment along on a crusade. There are cameras, and more telephoto lenses than I have ever seen before in one place. There are tape recorders and telescopes and binoculars.

As I walk down the steps of the grandstand, the speaker's platform is still empty. A man is peering intently through his telescope. I stop behind him, and try to follow his line of sight.

He is watching a girl. She is pretty. His wife notices, and looks too, and then puts her hand in front of the lens.

It's hard to walk through the grandstand because of all the ushers. They are everywhere, wearing badges and giving you programs and little envelopes for you to put money in.

Down in front, the seats are reserved for groups. Most of the groups are fairly old. As I walk up the aisle some of the old ladies watch me with flinty eyes, disapproving me and everything about me. Some look with grandmotherly benevolence.

Down on the walkway in front of the stand there is space reserved for wheelchairs. They are lined up for a hundred feet, hub to hub. They seem to be the only ones full of anticipation.

One man sits in his wheelchair, his wife and three children in chairs beside him. He has big shoulders, and close- cropped curly black hair. He has on dark glasses that make him look like a pilot. He has on a double knit suit, and there is a shiny white ankle-boot on his left foot. He does not have a right foot.

When the stadium is about three-quarters full, the warm-up man come out, and the music comes on. The

middlebury jesus peopl

By Lucia Solorzano

"The second you start talking Christian," one student said, "and tell people to come to a meeting, they say 'oh no, they're going to get me."

"People have this warped idea that we sit around with Bibles in our hands and are solemn—no parties," said another Christian. "It's the preconceived ideas that people are scared away by."

Whatever may be scaring people away has not prevented the popularly labeled "Jesus movement" from attracting 35 members at Middlebury.

Jane Hadden, one of the campus leaders, explained that the Middlebury Christian Fellowship represents the "movement" to a certain extent. The majority of the people in the Fellowship, she noted, have made a personal commitment to Jesus to follow him with their lives and acknowledge his presence within them.

Denise Selders, a Middlebury sophomore, explained, "It's not the group that holds us together. It is Christ and each individual's personal faith."

Val Brown, a sophomore and a Fellowship leader, sees the Christian Fellowship as more than just a relgious movement.

"It's the people who have devoted their lives to Jesus, people who seek fellowship in order to grow in their relationship with the Lord. We meet to worship and seek His will, and to share our joys and hassles with each other;" she explained.

The Fellowship, as an organization at Middlebury, is only a couple of years old. It is loosely tied to Inter Varsity, a college-level worldwide Christian organization. The Middlebury Fellowship is not an official charter member, although there is a frequent interaction between the two organizations.

The Middlebury Fellowship is headed by four elected leaders: Jane Hadden, '76, Val Brown, '76, Bob Hillier, '75, and Tim Pehta, '76.

Most Christians agree that becoming a Christian is a personal commitment and is therefore manifested differently in each person. No group such as the Fellowship can try to mold people to a certain way.

Bible Study and Meetings for Christians

The Christian Fellowship meets Tuesday evenings to study the Bible and better understand God's word. Informal sessions are held Sunday evenings, "in which we sing, pray, talk, and really worship God," Sue Potter 76, explained. "The idea is to let the Holy Spirit run the meetings and you are never sure what is going to happen."

Throughout the week, the Fellowship divides into "share groups" made up of five or six persons and a leader. Dave Harper, a Middlebury junior, explained that these groups get together and discuss any topic the members decide upon. The members get to know each other well, he added, and it is a good time to share problems.

Love, Hope and Joy

A conversion to Christianity is an individual experience, but Tim Pehta noted two outward signs of a Christian which express his inner fulfillment. One is the special kind of love a Christian has for people.

"A Christian," Pehta explained, "can love everybody. Even if there are some people a person can't stand, Christ gives him the power, the ability to love anybody."

A second visible quality in a Christian is his hope. A Christian believes that the world as it presently exists is not the way it should be. Man has turned away from God, but a Christian hopes that the world will turn back to Him, Pehta explained.

Jane Hadden said that a Christian looks up on the world with an entirely different perspective. "It's not 'look what I did,' she affirmed, "but, 'look what Jesus did.'"

Jan Carney '76 noted that a Christian feels an in-

best show in town

warm-up man is also the director of the choir. He has on a blue coat and white shoes. He has a buoyant, gladhander's voice as he coaxes the people to sing.

"That's the last song at the bottom of the page, folks, so let's all sing right along now. If you don't like our tune, why you just sing your own—you have the words."

The crowd laughs. But they sing. Just about everyone, even some of the teeny boppers in the back row. And 20,000 people singing is quite a sound.

Suddenly, the cynicism is out of place. All right, Graham preaches in grandstands. He is also about the only religious figure that could possibly fill a grandstand.

All right, these are the people who vote for Richard Nixon and watch television. But that's impressive, because here they are, without the attractions of sex and violence, and they are singing, taking part in something. And with the apathy in America being what is, that is an important thing.

Billy Graham comes on with no announcements. He starts his sermon by asking for prayer, saying, "Let's have every head bowed, every eye closed." A sea of heads goes down. People close their eyes. He has control.

He's an impressive man. He has a hawk nose, and he wears his hair long in back to accentuate that. His eyes are full of heat, and he can put as much power in his face as anyone I have ever seen.

The people are here to see that. They laugh at his jokes. They pull in their breath when he whacks his Bible and leans out over the podium, accusing them. They nod and clap when he tells them that they should discipline their children.

The only people who keep their distance are the teeny boppers in the back row. When the rest of the stadium is a flurry of clapping hands, it is still up there.

Billy Graham offers them hope. He tells them that they can escape the "cosmic loneliness," and they respond. He tells them that what they need is discipline and sacrifice and pain, and acknowledgement of Jesus Christ.

They want to hear that. The people are so lonely. And they are so glad to be told that they can get away from it, even if they cannot, even if they don't really believe it.

Billy Graham is a man with answers. He does not leave his flock with questions to chew on. He lays the questions on them, and then hits them with the answers in no uncertain terms.

He is a man who believes in authority, who preaches authority, and is comfortable with authority. He tells the young to obey their elders, the women to obey their men, the men to obey the best interests of society, and he tells them all to obey God.

Graham sees a breakdown in authority that he believes in, and he is striking out against that. He tells the young people that Jesus is not going to wait around forever, and they had better come now.

The teeny boppers in the back row don't move. They're cool. Didn't the man say that Jesus would cleanse any sin, forgive any sinner anytime?

Billy Graham does not preach the "good word." He tells them that things are bad and getting worse, and people have to make a decision and start doing things.

And then he slips into his Call. He tells people that the time has come to make a decision. He tells them that the buses will wait, and that he will wait.

And the people get up and go down into a clearing in front of the platform. Hundreds of them. It must be hard to make that kind of statement in front of those thousands of people. It is beautiful.

Most of them have been there before. They carry their bibles as they wait in line to cross over a bridge that spans the track barriers. I recognize half a dozen from the night before. And then they get into the clearing, and there are too many people, and they swell into the seats. They repeat a prayer, and Billy tells them to get into a "church where Jesus is proclaimed."

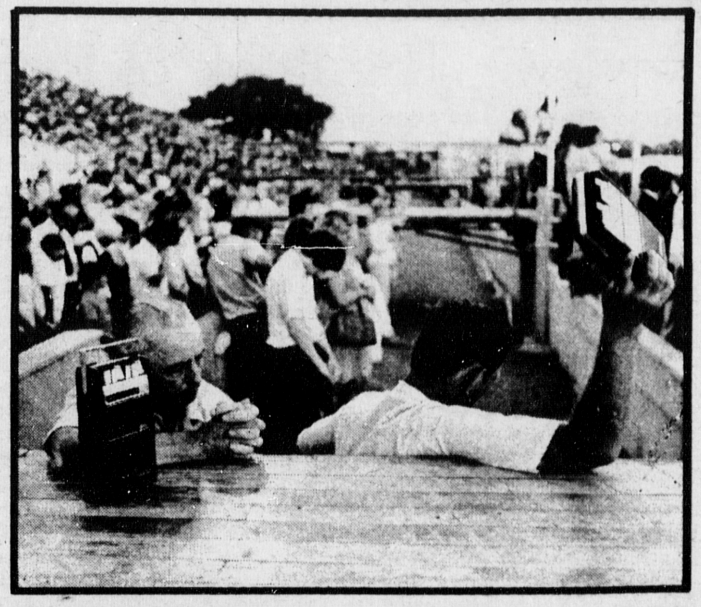
And all the while the rest of the crowd is getting up to leave. They looked uncomfortable while the inquirers went forward. I felt uncomfortable standing next to the line of them, looking at their faces. I felt as if I were violating some moment that should be free of prying people.

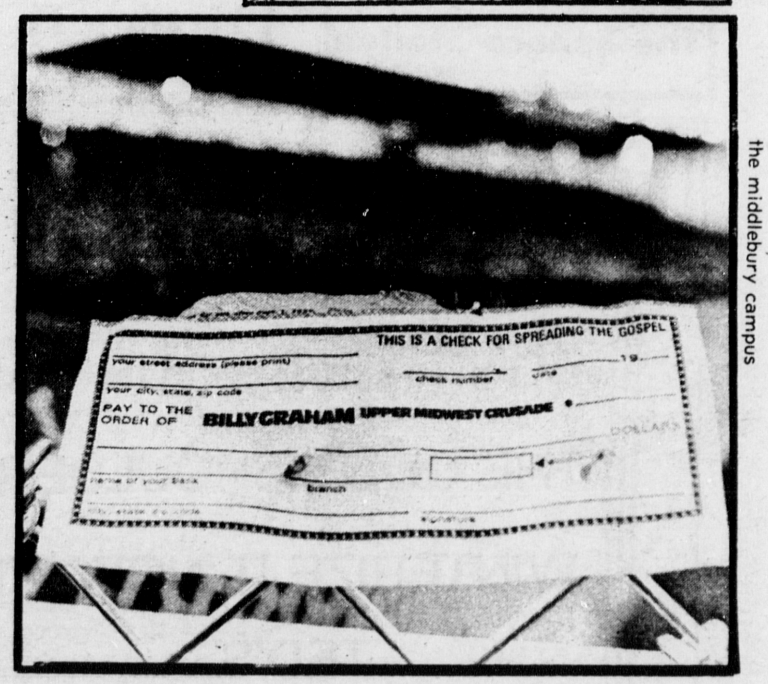
I was standing at the edge of the crowd, watching the counselors hustle among the inquirers, when a counselor saw me. She walked up.

"Do you need a counselor?"

"No.....no. I'm with a newspaper." I waved my arm at the press table, to prove that I wasn't a seeker.

"But thank you anyway."





e

credible joy because he knows Christ and knows that He is in him. "This joy is more than happiness," she added. "It can be raining and you might have a biology test, but you still have this incredible joy."

Val Brown explained that "by the example of our joy we hope people will want to become a part of it and will be able to see the truth of Christ in us."

Spreading God's Word

She noted that one of the most joyous experiences for a Christian is to see a friend accept Christ. She added, however, that in her willingness to share her faith with friends, she has sometimes made mistakes and "tried to cram the gospel down their throats."

Tim Pehta explained that it is necessary to maintain a delicate balance of God's truth and love when a Christian tries to spread God's word. "Many people try to hit people over the head with truth alone," he declared.

"Others have love and do things with people but never mention that they are Christians." There must be a sensitivity, he noted, to where a person is and what he will accept.

Pehta, who attended an Inter Varsity-sponsored Christian conference at Nyach Missionary College in Nyach, N.Y. last summer, participated in a session on evangelism. He explained that in addition to lectures, two "out trips" were taken.

One trip was made to Central Park to talk with people. Pehta recalled that of the four people he approached, three were willing to talk with him.

He noted, however, that response to his beliefs is better on campus, where more persons are concerned with the introspective aspects of their lives.

There are also problems in being a Christian. Val Brown recalled a warning in Paul which stated that, in her words, "by being Christians, you will be persecuted." She added that Middlebury Christians have felt no persecution on campus, perhaps because the Fellowship is still small and unknown.

Tim Pehta agreed that there is not "too much" persecution at Middlebury. He added however, that any time a Christian steps out to tell people about Christ, he is bound to encounter some form of intolerance.

An important outgrowth of the renewed interest in Christianity is the charismatic movement or the New Pentecost. Professor Richard Halpern, of Middlebury's English deparment, is a member of the Charismatic Prayer Community in Middlebury town.

Christians within this community have been "baptized with the Holy Spirit," Professor Halpern explained. This experience means that God has sent forth His spirit upon these Christians, and reveals His powers through them.

It is the "experience of the living and risen Christ," Professor Halpern continued, "the fulfillment of the Holy Spirit. It is the coming, in its fullness, of the powers of God in you. The Holy Spirit takes up dwelling in a new and powerful way: God's being in you."

He added that "in this baptism of the Holy Spirit, the Lord has given Christians those special gifts of the Holy Spirit, such as prophecy, healing, the raising of the dead, and the power of discernment."

He cited examples in which people have been cured of cancer and birth defects. He recalled a priest in Rutland who had had one leg shorter than the other since birth. The shorter leg grew to the same length as the other, as Christians filled with the Holy Spirit prayed for him.

Within the College Fellowship, Val Brown noted, there are about fifteen Christians who are charismatic.

Dave Harper explained that "when you become a Christian, the spirit comes into you. To become

continued on p. 12

Review: The Book of Paradox

The Book of Paradox, Louise Cooper, 1973, Delacorte Press, 244 pages, $5.95.

By SYBIL J. BRIGHAM

The subtitle of this book is "a novel of magic," the device that Louise Cooper chooses for its development. But the intriguing idea of paradox which forms the basis of this novel extends beyond mere device. The novel has a general appeal, even to those who find the thought of magic and the occult absurd.

Each chapter of the book is preceded and prefigured by a tarot card, as if Louise Cooper had thrown the tarot for the hero of her novel. The book takes place in an undetermined, though ancient and fantastic world.

The hero, Varka, is unjustly condemned to be sacrificed to the God of the Underworld for the murder of his beloved. The god, a lover of justice and of a paradoxical nature, spares Varka and offers to help him reunite with his lover in Limbo.

But the road to Limbo is unknown. Varka can only hope to reach it by questioning those he encounters along the way and by solving the paradoxes which each presents to him. Ah, the timeless journey!

The reader follows Varka through the strange worlds of his journeys. The book is so compelling that the reader actually struggles to solve the paradoxes Varka encounters.

Though the realm of the novel is purely fantastic and the paradoxes unlike any met in this world, we can all appreciate Varka's plight. The tarot cards and the looming figure of the God of the Underworld give the novel an aura of predetermination which is, indeed, uncanny.

The ending is unusual and powerful, and serves to re-emphasize the role which paradox has played throughout the novel. In fact, it serves to make the book a paradox in itself. Because of the ending, one cannot help but wonder if the journey has not been a completely interior one, totally mental.

Unfortunately the language of the novel often tends to undermine the moods which the author is trying to create. The language is not polished, and often the modern colloquialisms are unsuited to the subject matter.

Nevertheless, Varka deals with the paradoxes of man's life and destiny in an entirely new and compelling manner, which, though unusual, is extremely provoking.

the middlebury campus

jesus at midd...

continued from p. 11

charismatic, you open yourself up more so that it is really working within you."

He added, "I feel more joy coming from the Lord because I am baptized with the Holy Spirit. I know He is guiding what I do."

"Once you are baptized, if you want you can speak in tongues," Harper explained. "This is when the Holy Spirit is praying through you. You just move your lips and let the Holy Spirit come through. It edifies you and it is great to know that the Holy Spirit is there."

Hopes for the Future

Val Brown hopes that the Middlebury Fellowship will "become united with Christ as our leader, with our eyes on him as a group."

Gillian Blauvelt, a Middlebury junior, does not choose to be very active in the school Fellowship. She feels that too much "cliqueishness" comes across. "Because we have so much love for one another," she explained, "we seem to be shutting others out."

Blauvelt has attended several Christian conferences and is presently helping other Christians with their faith on campus by teaching on a one-to-one basis.

Cathy Thomas '75 does not feel a need to very active in the Fellowship either. She explained that the Fellowship's emphasis on Bible study made her too introspective.

Jesus or Satan

The Christians' hopes also extend beyond themselves and the Fellowship. Val Brown explained, "Satan is the ruler of the world. His goal is to keep people away from God. People are sinful and fall apart from God unless they accept Him. You can look in the Bible and feel we are coming close to the time when Christ will judge the world."

Tim Pehta sees the reformation of the nation of Israel as a sign that Christ will soon return to judge the world.

Val Brown concluded, "The Lord doesn't want to lose anyone and it hurts Him tremendously to see one of His creations follow Satan. He wants all to follow Him."

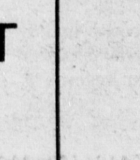
"But," she cautioned, "it is clear in the Bible that if you don't accept the Lord you won't be saved. There are many of my friends who haven't. There is no way I can judge, but it is sad to know they won't be saved unless they accept Christ."

Tired of walking downtown to collect your 5¢ deposits?

Beginning Thursday Nov. 8 turn them in and collect at Proctor.

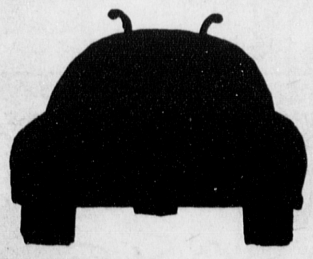
Hours:
Tuesdays 11:30—12:45
Wednesdays 4:30—6:00
Thursdays 4:30—6:00

Cans collected are Pepsi, Diet Pepsi, Schweppes Ginger Ale, Orange Crush, Mountain Dew, and Hires Root Beer.



Proceeds to benefit Bristol Summer Camp and Camp Y.O.U.

Dick's



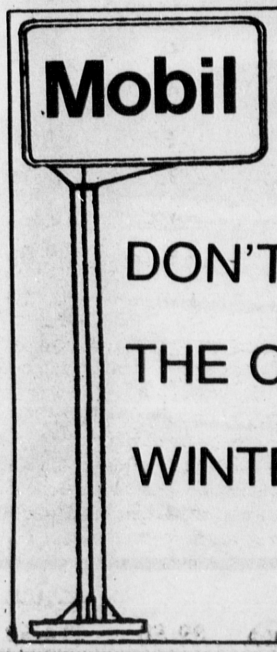
VW Repair
and other foreign cars
The Sunoco Station
388-9407

emilio's
beer and wine
sandwiches to go

11 am - 11 pm
388-7290

Your Brother's Beverage House
seven days a week
open 9 am to 10 pm
all beer and wine and beverages at discount prices
20 1/2 seymour street

Mobil



TED NOVAK'S

DON'T GIVE YOUR CAR THE COLD SHOULDER
WINTERIZE IT NOW AT TED'S

for American food with a touch of the Continent in Brandon, Vermont

GRAND OPENING SALE!

EASTERN MOUNTAIN SPORTS

Specialists in Quality, Lightweight Camping and Mountaineering Equipment

CITY CENTER
100 DORSET STREET
SOUTH BURLINGTON, VT. 05401
TEL: (802) 864-0473

THURSDAY NOV. 8th THRU SUNDAY NOV. 11th

CROSS COUNTRY SKIS	SUGG PRICE	SALE PRICE
EMS ASNES TURLANGRENN (170, 180 cm)	48.00	32.50
" " (185-220)	48.00	35.50
BONNA 1800 TURLANGRENN	53.00	39.50
BONNA 2000 TURLANGRENN	51.00	38.50
MADSHUS BIRKE BEINER	54.00	42.50
EMS MADSHUS 2000	50.00	37.50
EMS MADSHUS 6000	55.00	42.50
EMS MADSHUS 12000 (waxless)	65.00	49.50
EMS TOPPEN 10000	56.00	29.50
FISHER EUROPA		45.00
BOOTS		
EMS FALK BOOTS	32.95	26.50
MOLDED NORWEGIAN BROWN	34.50	26.50
RIEBER LOW MOLDED BROWN	34.00	26.50
EMS RIEBER MEDIUM MOLDED	40.00	26.50
POLES		
EMS BAMBOO POLE	9.95	6.25
ALUMINUM TOURING POLE	9.95	6.25
BINDINGS (heel plate incl.)		
ROTTEFELLA 180 FENIX BINDINGS	8.50	5.50
SKILOM BINDING	8.50	5.50
DOWN PARKAS		
EMS BUGABOO		34.50
HOOD		5.00
EMS PATAGONIA		39.50
HOOD		6.00
EMS YETI WITH HOOD		54.50
EMS DOWN VEST		18.50
EMS FLUME SWEATER WITH HOOD		33.50
BECONTA WARM-UP PANTS	27.50	11.95
ALPINE DESIGN GLACIER (2nd's)	95.00	77.50
ALPINE DESIGN EXPEDITION (2nd's)	110.00	85.50
TENTS		
ALPINE DESIGN BACKPACKER TENTS	87.50	56.50
GERRY LODGEPOLE TENT	73.00	58.50
GERRY YEAR-ROUND II COMPLETE	110.00	88.00
GERRY CAMPONAIRE	142.00	114.00
GERRY FORTNIGHT	195.00	156.00
ICE AXES		
SENTINELLE ROUGE	28.50	22.80

SLEEPING BAGS	LOFT	TEMP	SUGG PRICE	SALE PRICE
EMS SEBAGO REG.	7	0		73.00
LG.				78.00
EMS MT. ROBSON REG.	8 1/2	-20		84.00
LG.				91.00
EMS DHAULAGIRE REG.	10 1/2	-50		104.00
LG.				114.00
ALPINE DESIGN MOUNTAIN TOP	4		40.00	29.95
ALPINE DESIGN WHITNEY REG.	7 1/2	-7	130.00	104.00
LG.			140.00	112.00
SIERRA DESIGN 100 LG.	6 1/2	10	101.50	81.20
SIERRA DESIGN 200 LG.	7 1/2	-10	118.00	94.40
EMS SANDPIPER	4 1/2	35		45.00
EMS ESTES	7	0		66.00
EMS TETON	8	-15		81.00
BLUERIDGE POLEGUARD SLEEPER	5 1/2	25	45.00	38.50
GERRY CAMPER MUMMY REG.	6	20	83.00	66.50
LG.			91.00	73.00
GERRY BACKPACKER REG.	7	0	95.00	76.00
LG.			105.00	84.00

PACKS	SUGG PRICE	SALE PRICE
HIMALAYAN PACK & FRAME SYSTEM #6	70.50	35.00
EMS DIVIDED BAG & FRAME		39.50
EMS UNDIVIDED BAG & FRAME	45.00	37.50
GERRY K FRAME	32.00	25.75
GERRY TRAVELER SACK	27.00	21.75
HIMALAYAN PACK & FRAME SYSTEM #5	50.50	29.95
HIMALAYAN PACK & FRAME SYSTEM #4	33.90	18.50
CAMP TRAILS PACK & FRAME	29.95	14.50
EMS SR. DAY PACK	9.50	7.95
GERRY VAGABOND PACK	35.00	27.00
HIMALAYAN FRAMELESS PACK SYSTEM #2	24.50	14.50
HIMALAYAN "DAY TRIPPER"	8.00	4.75
HIMALAYAN "EASY RIDER" BABY CARRIER	28.50	15.95
HIMALAYAN "ECONOMY" BABY CARRIER	14.50	8.50
SHELL CLOTHING		
EMS 60/40 CLOTH PARKA	34.50	32.50
EMS STANDARD RAIN PARKA		9.95
EMS STANDARD PONCHO		12.00
ALPINE DESIGN MOUNTAIN RAIN PARKA	39.50	24.50

the middlebury campus

classifieds

FOR SALE: Woman's Schwinn Varsity 10-speed in excellent condition. Asking $70. Contact Harriet Downer. Hadley 314 or Box C3348.

TO ALL OUR FRIENDS AT MIDDLEBURY: Linda (Conrad) and Doug Dorman are now living at Box 3, RD 2, Palmyra, Pa. 17078. Some mail sent to us recently was returned: The foul up at the post office is now straightened out. We welcome all mail and all visitors at all times.

GAY DANCE will be held November 10, 9 PM at 73 Church St. (third floor), Burlington, Vt. Gay men and women from Middlebury are urged to attend. If you missed the last one, come out this time. Meet friends; bring friends. For more information call 453-2678.

FOR SALE: 1962 VW Sedan. Good running condition. Reasonable. Call days 388-4923, evenings (after 5:15, 388-7224).

MUST SELL: General Electric Stereo, four years old. Meryl Siegman, 388-2473 or 388-9465.

LEATHER
THE FINEST IN
HANDMADE BAGS,
BELTS, GARMENTS, FOOTWEAR
→ CUSTOM WORK ←
NEXT TO THE CRAFT CENTER, IN
FROG ALLEY
HOURS: TUE - SAT, 10-5
BROTHERS

"type-right"
TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Expert Repair By Experienced Technician
RENTAL
Rent An Electric Portable
$2/ Day $10/Week $30/ Month
FREE PICK– UP AND DELIVERY
CLINTON MAGOUN 388-6298

TONY'S PIZZA
come on down and ask
mama neri for a wedgie
388-2559
under new management tues.-sun. 5-1

The $70 lift ticket returns.

Vermont's residents and students can ski all season long at Mad River Glen for just $70.00. This special pass is good for unlimited skiing, day and night, weekdays except Dec. 26-Jan. 1 AND Monday, Feb. 18.

Mad River Glen's 25 trails challenge all skiers - from beginners to advanced experts. There's a season full of skiing activity . . . weekly races . . . special clinics with Dixi Nohl's ski school.

When you're not actually skiing, Mad River Glen has everything you need . . . a pleasing cafeteria and General Stark's Pub for hearty meals and Apres ski enjoyment.

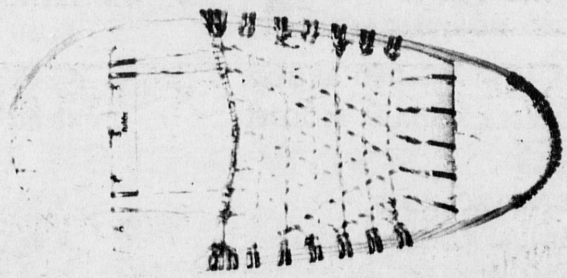
For your $70.00 lift ticket, call, write or visit Mad River Glen . . . The Ski Area for Skiers.

MAD RIVER GLEN
Waitsfield, Vermont (802) 496-3551

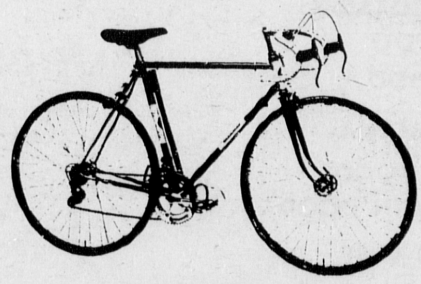
THE BIKE TOURING CENTER
announces its
SKI TOURING CENTER

featuring
BASS SPLITKEIN
Nordic Equipment
made in norway
SKI PACKAGES
rentals - sales - repairs

also featuring
tubbs of Vermont



Snowshoe Equipment



featuring
GITANE • MOTOBECANE • ATALA
Bike sales, parts and repairs always available

22 Main Street
Middlebury
388-6666
(across from the Green)

announcements

Snodgrass to read poetry

Pulitzer Prize-winning poet W.D. Snodgrass will be reading his poetry and lecturing this Friday, November 9. His appearance is being sponsored by the MCAB.

The reading will take place in the Dana Auditorium at 4:15 in the afternoon, and the lecture will be held in the Munroe faculty lounge at 8:00 in the evening.

Mr. Snodgrass has given readings and lectures in the United States, Canada, and throughout Europe. He has published in most of the leading literary magazines, and has also published several books, including **Heart's Needle**, which won the Pultizer Prize in 1960. Other awards include a Ford Foundation Grant, Guggenheim Fellowship, and England's Guinness Poetry Award.

Mr. Snodgrass is currently a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, a Fellow of the Academy of American Poets, and teaches English and Speech at Syracuse University.

Town government winter internships

There are a number of kinds of internship possibilities working for town government during Winter Term. Middlebury students have done this in the past and have indicated that it can be a very worthwhile experience. Anyone interested should contact David Crawford at the Town Manager's office.

Bicycles outside

Bicycles chained in hallways, reception areas, or elsewhere in dormitories will be cut loose and impounded. Covers for bikes are available for $5 in the bookstore, and bikes must be kept either in racks provided outdoors or inside students' rooms. Please see Mr. Spencer in Security for assignment of Winter storage space.

Erica Wonnacott

Cole on Coltrane

William Cole, assistant professor of Black Studies and Music at Amherst College will present a program on jazz musician John Coltrane, at 4:15 p.m., Thursday, Nov. 8, at the Middlebury College Thursday Series in the Johnson Building. The program is open to the public.

The Amherst professor, who is teaching a course on Coltrane, considered one of the best known instrumentalist-improvisers in the jazz world, will discuss both the music and life of the famous black musician.

The guest speaker, a Ph.D. candidate at Wesleyan University, did his doctoral dissertation on "The Life and Works of John Coltrane." He did undergraduate work at the University of Pittsburgh in sociology and music history and composition, and graduate work in music.

Guitarist and singer to give concert

On Wednesday, November 14 at 8 p.m. in Mead Chapel, MCAB will be privileged to host a concert by two extremely talented young performers, Phillip and Sharon de Fremery.

This husband and wife team (she's a soprano and he's a guitarist) have been received with rave reviews on their recent tours throughout the United States.

Mrs. de Fremery, a student of Donald Stenberg, Doris Jung and Pierre Bernac, has recently performed at Carnegie Hall, where she soloed with the New York Choral Society.

Mr. de Fremery, who studied with Andres Segovia and Oscar Ghigliam and has given master classes in all part of the U.S. and British Columbia, has been fabulously well received. His playing is infused with a vitality and spark, combined with a technical mastery which makes hearing him in concert a rare and enjoyable experience.

Winter term exchange

Students interested in the Winter term exchange programs with St. Olaf, Bucknell, Lincoln, or Berea are advised that catalogues are now available in the Dean of Students Office.

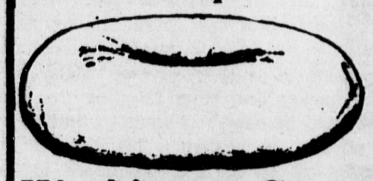
BEN FRANKLIN
your complete variety store
main street, middlebury

PAPERBACKS OF INTEREST

GERONIMO REX,	Barry Hannah	$1.25
ELEANOR: THE EARLY YEARS,	Jos. P. Lash	$1.95
"JOHNNY, WE HARDLY KNEW YE",	K. P. O'Donnell	$1.95
GODS FROM OUTER SPACE,	E. Von Daniken	$1.25
BACKPACKING ONE STEP AT A TIME,	H. Manning	$1.25
A DREAM OF DRACULA,	L. Wolf	$.95
THE DRACULA ARCHIVES,	R. Rudorff	$1.25
WATERGATE HEARINGS,	NY Times staff	$2.50
GRENDEL		
WRECKAGE OF AGATHON		Boxed Set
SUNLIGHT DIALOGUES	John Gardner	$4.15

The Vermont Book Shop

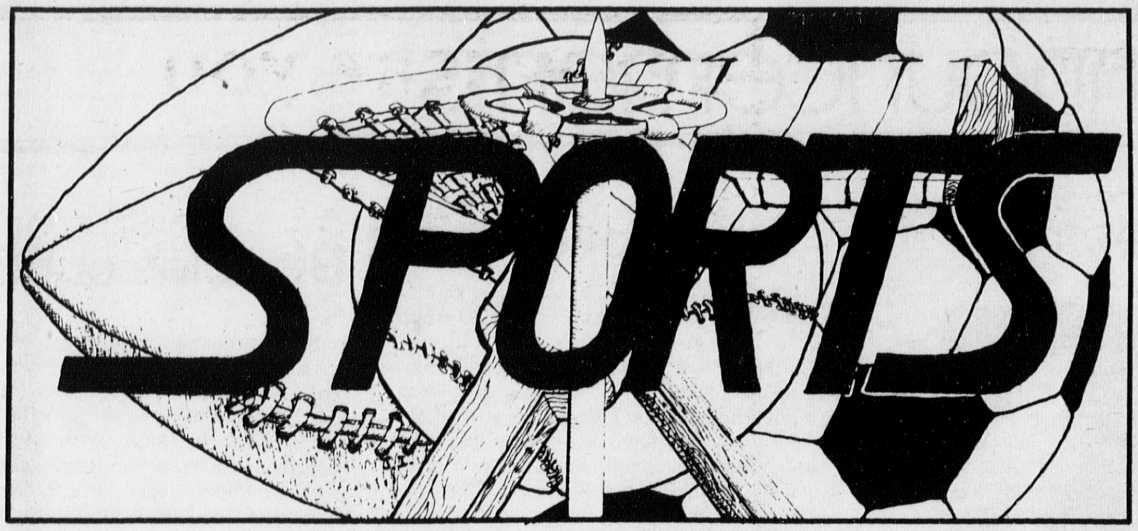
Bakery Lane Food Shop



Washington Street

middlebury inn
(802) 388-4961

steak and beer and salads and sandwiches at SEVEN SOUTH
11-1 every day
closed tuesdays
happy hour ten-eleven
sun, mon, wed, thurs



On The Game

the 14th and final

By JOHN DOHERTY

"All good things must come to and end sometime." –Proverb for comforting use on occasions such as the end of the longest winning streak in the country.

"Bullshit--the fuckers stole it from us!"
--unidentified Middlebury player

The Middlebury Panthers got themselves involved last week in another of those confused coronary thrillers that's been almost common-place in the 14 game string that had become, as of the previous Saturday the longest unbeaten streak in the nation. But something unusual happened this time that was not commonplace—Middlebury, believe it. LOST.

A fired-up team of Norwich cadets matched hitting with the more talented Panthers, until Middlebury errors gave them opportunity to squeeze out enough scores in the tight-fisted affair to come out ahead with a surprising, albeit tainted, upset, 19-12.

Under windy grey skies that occasionally dumped snow and hail on those below, a shivering overflow crowd at Norwich field witnessed a primarily defensive event that, from the beginning, was clearly to be taken by the team that committed fewest errors.

Things at the beginning were a little brighter for the sizeable segment of Middlebury fans that were in attendance. Middlebury took over on their own 35 and executed a textbook perfect double reverse, (Tommy O' to Charlie O'), taking them to the Norwich 20. Tommy O' then swept right, stiff-armed two defenders, and scored standing up. A blocked kick left Middlebury with a 6-0 lead.

Then Norwich's talented half-back Sam Pizzimenti went to work. Starting from their own 20, the Cadets went to him three times, as runner, receiver, and runner, to eventually set up a third and two on the Midd 40.

They broke through for the first and despite some outstanding defensive plays, went to the 20 yard line on a pass by quarterback Tony Deleva. Deleva followed by lofting a floater into the end zone,just over the heads of the Panther secondary, giving Norwich their first score, and with the successful kick, a 7-6 lead.

The respective defenses held everything in check until early in the second quarter when Norwich halfback Matt McNally bobbled a hand-off that linebacker Freddy Zinober recovered on the Norwich twenty.

From there Peter Mackey wasted no time, breaking the N. E. passing TD record with a strike over the middle to Mark Uppendahl. What was to later become a crucial two point attempt barely failed as Tommy O' swept right and tried to struggle into the end zone.

The 12-7 score stood until the half, as defensive plays by both teams succeeded in thwarting progress. Norwich's tackles, Sean Moran and Matt Hincks, twice shut off threatening drives by breaking through to sack running backs behind the line. The Panthers, forced into a third and long passing situation, were simply unable to convert.

Middlebury meanwhile enjoyed good field position on the basis of their stiff defensive play, especially by Kelly and Brakely, and neat punt returns by Keller and Bertkau. A fake punt by Middlebury at the six minute mark seemed to have set up a score as Jeff Ross took the snap and scooted uup the middle to the Norwich 30.

A Mackey pass was picked off however, and the excitement awaited the final Norwich drive with one minute remaining in the half. The push went all the way to the Midd 15 before linebacker Jim Barrington evened things up with an interception of his own with just 26 seconds remaining.

The second half opened with some very evil omens. Middlebury began by fumbling their first possession and losing the ball again on the final run of five Tommy O' sprints that had carried them deep into Norwich territory.

Neither offense could make much progress, and it was another defensive play, this time by Norwich, that accomplished the next score. Mackey, back to punt on his own 15, was set upon almost immediately by a fierce rush with linebacker Jim Kurz blocking the kick. Mackey managed to fall on the ball in the end zone to prevent a TD, but the two point safety brought the score to 12-9

continued on p. 18

it's all over

By W.W. SCHROEDER
The Fourteenth and Final

The Middlebury Panthers, in a game that evoked little more than polite interest from most fans, rolled over the R.P.I. Engineers two weeks ago at Troy. R.P.I. fielded a talented, albeit young, team; their inexperience is the basis for their horrendous 0-7 record. The contest was dominated by the Panthers except for a brief period in the third quarter when the momentum shifted to the Engineers.

The first half saw two scoring runs by Tommy O'Connor, and another by Pete Mackey. Two of three point after kicks by Jim Chandler made the score 20-0, Middlebury.

R.P.I. metamorphosed at half time and carried the game to the Panthers in the third quarter. The Middlebury defense, which had manhandled the Engineers in the first half, found itself losing ground in large chunks. R.P.I. scored once and threatened again, before another Engineer touchdown was rescinded by a penalty. This reversal of fortune broke their momentum; from that point onwards, the Middlebury romp resumed. Mackey accounted for two more scores, and the game ended Middlebury 34, R.P.I. 7.

One note of interest was the resurgence of the Panther air attack. The combination of Mackey and Bertkau accounted for nine completions and 141 yards. This yardage, coupled with the 293 yards of the ground game, simply outstripped anything R.P.I. could offer. In spite of this week's loss to Norwich, a contest similar to the R.P.I. game is expected next week with Union.

john denio ruins scoreless season

By TOM RYAN

If someone were to run a poll on Middlebury campus for the most disliked person in New England, one of the top contenders would surely be John Denio. Actually, only a few people have probably ever even heard his name, but he is nonetheless notorious as "that damned Union soccer playing sumbitch who ruined Midd's shut-out season."

Middlebury went on to pick up the 3-1 win, along with shutouts over UVM 1-0, and Plattsburgh 2-0 to end their season undefeated and bring their unbeaten string to 21 consecutive regular season games. But Denio's shot closed the scoreless contender column at 8 and brought a consequent groan only slightly less echoing than that for the football team's ill-fated loss to the Norwich referees.

The first game of the closing three was played at UVM on an extremely fast field. Combined with the surface conditions, UVM's aggressive play partially broke down Midd's slower oriented, passing game. It was a physical game versus a skilled one, but if the Panther booters came away with most of the bruises, they also came away with an inevitable win on a goal by Charlie Jackson from Kevin Hundley. UVM's rib-crunching strategy was surprising in light of Coach Doon Soderberg who is "considered one of the top tactical coaches in New England" according to a UVM program. But perhaps the source of the game's runaway brutality really lay in the referees' silent whistles. That silence, on the other hand, brought firy life to the usually silent, unprovoking voice of Middlebury coach Tom Lawson.

Losing the patience of Job, he could have easily qualified for the role of the Voice from the Whirlwind, except for his somewhat unheavenly content. At one point, after fuming with more vehemence than usually even Doug Arnot can work up, he watched silently as UVM sustained a rather ironic injury, and as one of those mistakes of myopic mediation somehow made his way to the Middlebury bench to ask if they also wanted a substitution. Untypically tart though mayhaps sincere, Lawson with tears in his eyes, answered, "Yes, for one of the officials, please."

Coming back home to face Union, the referees were no longer the cause of consternation. Instead, the trouble came

continued on p. 18

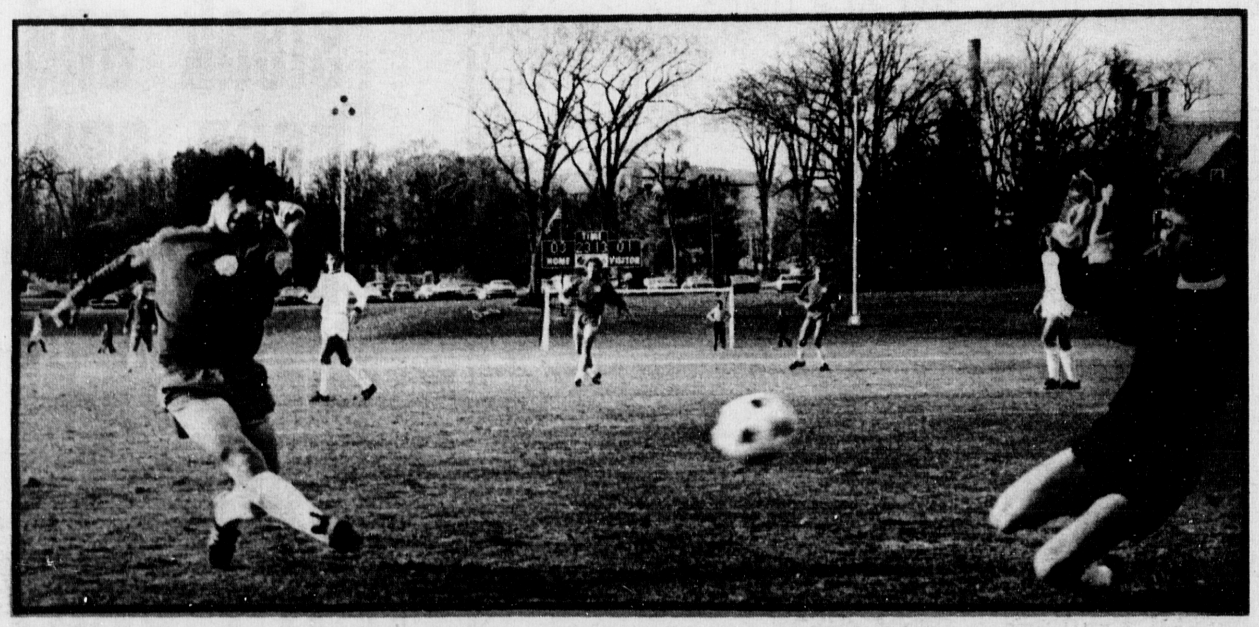


photo by Greg Dennis

Eric Shapiro challenges Union goalie late in game, minutes after he scored Middlebury's third goal to insure Midd victory in the Union game

women's swim team takes second

The Middlebury Swim Team went to Skidmore Thursday, Oct. 25, for the first meet of the season: a triangular meet. The final score was Skidmore 81, Middlebury 74, and Marymount 38.

Marymount's team was definitely not in the same class as Middlbury's and Skidmore's. The swimmers seemed not to be a true team, but rather recreational bathing beauties. But Middlebury and Skidmore were so evenly matched that the winnnng of the meet was determined by the last lap of the last swimmer of the last relay. Middlebury had led the meet by a coupl points until the next-to-last event. Then, with Middlebury three points behind Skidmore, the meet was decided by a 160 yard free-style relay, which Middlebury lost by 0.2 second.

While losing the meet, Middlebury broke three pool records: Lucia Solorzano '72, in 60-yard back stroke, Kathie White '76, in 60 yard breast-stroke, and Sally Nestler in 60-yard free-style.

Finishers for Middlebury included, first place: Lucia Solorzano '75, 60-yard back stroke; Kathie White '76, 60-yard breast stroke; Sally Nestler '77, 60-yard free style; Katie Lange '77, 100-yard free style.

Second place: Lucia Solorzano '75, Sally Nestler '77, Ellie McCann '77, Martha Brownell '77, medley relay; Katie Lange '77, 160-yard individual medley; Martha Brownell '77; 60-yard back stroke; Lucia Solorzano '75, 100-yard back stroke; Sally Ferris '75, 100-yard butterfly; Kathie White '76, 100-yard breast stroke; Lucia Solorzano '75, 240-yard individual medley; Kathie White '76, Sally Nester '77, Kim Reland '77, Katie Lange '77, free style relay.

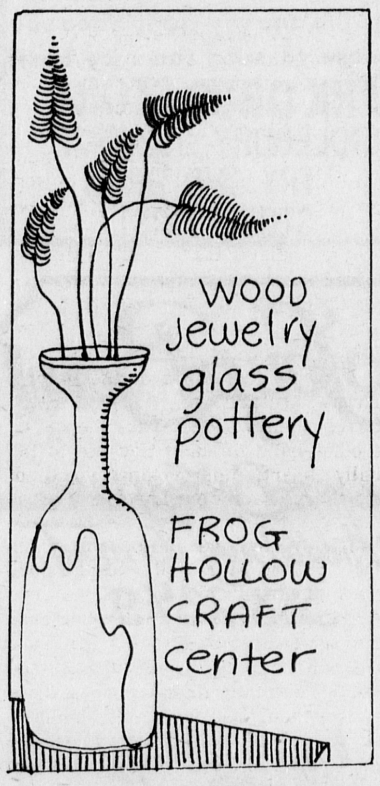
Third place: Ginni Jones '77, 200-yard free style; Gail Wilson '77, 60-yard breast stroke; Sally Ferris '75, 60-yard butlerfly; Nancy Looms '76, 100-yard breast stroke.

In a tri-meet, first place is worth 8 points and second is worth 4 points for a relay. Regular events, first place is 6 points, second is 4 points, third is 3 points, fourth is two points and fifth is 1 point.

GET WHERE YOU WANT TO GO
Fisher Travel Service
main street
daily 9-12 & 1-4
saturdays by appointment
phone 388-7909

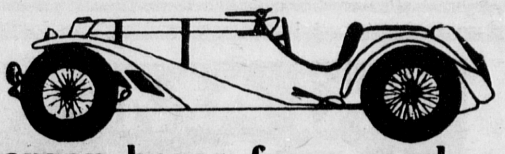
PLAY IT SAFE INSTALL ACE
Open 8 A. M. - 5 P. M. Monday - Saturday
ACE MUFFLER
Rt. 116 (1/8 Mile From Rustique), E. Midd.
388-2622
"Vermont's Leading Exhaust System & Shock Absorber Specialists"
ED CARTER and JOE RIGG Owners

2 ROOMS-Furnished with all utilities, for rent. Complete use of house with washer-dryer. In town of Addison, off 22 A.
$35 weekly
Write: John T. Bond Jr.
Box 199A RFD #1
Vergennes
or call: 1-656-3748
(8 am-4 pm)



THINK CHRISTMAS
SHOP EARLY
for the best choice
at the
COLLEGE TOWN SHOP

DEPOT AUTO PARTS, INC.
Specializing in
Automotive Equipment
Seymour Street Middlebury
Telephone - 388-7971
Show I.D. For Low Low Rates

Weybridge Garage
car repairs and road service
388-7652

located on morgan horse farm road

Benner's Homestead
Five Miles North On Route 7
Closed November 12-19
Dinners Tuesday through Sunday 5:30-8:30
Pleasant lounge
Closed Mondays 453-3604

COUNTY TIRE CORP.
33 seymour street
middlebury, vt. 05753
phone: 388-7620
CHECK
GOODYEAR
VER OUR
WINTER TIRE SPECIALS

football...

continued from p. 16

Middlebury.

With 3:23 remaining in the third quarter, Norwich was awarded the ball at mid-field after Middlebury's free kick from the 20. The cadets clawed their way to the Middlebury 28, the big play coming as Deleva found one of his favorite targets, halfback Jim Kelly, on the 25 on a third and six play.

They stalled there, but, with a stiff wind at his back, kicker Joe Lusardi attempted his second field goal of the afternoon. This time it had just enough distance and saild through the uprights with ten seconds left in the third frame, tying it up, 12-12.

The early forth quarter saw encouraging efforts by the Panthers fall short, (interception and fumble), until disaster struck with 5:10 left in the ball game. Until then the Middlebury defense had been unswerving, and had just forced a fourth and one on their own 40.

Even with all of the defensive backs playing close to the line, Norwich number 28, Kelly, broke through a hole to his left and burst into the open behind everyone. It was a 40 yard touchdown run, and a leftward kick was decided in Norwichh's favor to give them a 19-12 lead.

Talk to twenty different people about what then happened and you'll get twenty different accounts. With six seconds ticking away on the clock, Middlebury hurriedly lined up for their last chance. The official, with raised hand, held up play for an agonizing instant as he backed awayh from the line. With the Norwich crowd counting down those seconds, and Norwich players still aligning themselves on their side of the scrimmage, it seemed to go "5-4-3-," at "2-1," it appeared the ball was snapped and Mackey began to back peddle, only to hear a faint whistle.

For a split second everyone hesitated, indecisive, with Mackey glancing at the official behind him. He indicated nothing, and suddenly everything was moving again, with a towering maroon 2nd grey rush coming at Peter from the right. Charlie O'Sullivan, however, stood just beyond them, and incredibly, but beautifully, it seemed to Middlebury fans at the moment, Peter dumped the ball over the defenders and Charlie O' danced his way past a defender or two into the end zone. A touchdown was signalled.

Since the conversion play takes place automatically, regardless of time remaing once a TD is scored, it appeared that the 19-18 score could be tied with a kick, or more likely, toppled with a two point attempt to preserve "The Streak."

There was momentary confusion while Middlebury players and fans rejoiced at this heaven-sent chance. Then shocked disbelief set in as Norwich players who had swarmed around the officials after the play, broke into cheers. There was a signal: the touchdown was disallowed, and the game was over.

The official explanation handed down later was that Peter Mackey had been tackled, that is, his knee had touched the ground. That, however, simply had no basis in fact. In retrospect, as best authoritative sources could put it together, the linesman spotted the ball and, as he backed off, mistakenly thinking the clock was stopped, blew the whistle to signal the start of play.

Anxious center Steve Bouchard had anticipated him, and the whistle was heard as Peter began to move. The play was then dead, mistakenly, but as two seconds remained at the whistle, Middlebury should hve been allowed a final play.

Here and there Middlebury players stood alone, numbed, while the Middlebury crowd began moving toward the gate, shaking their heads and damning those "so-and-so" refs to the utmost confines of hell. Perhaps deservedly. It was not of course a malicious decision, nor does it account for the loss.

Right or wrong, the basis for it was muddled, and it was delivered in a confused, unauthoritative manner Right or wrong, the basis for it was muddled, and it was delivered in a confused, unauthoritative manner after considerable deliberation, or more accurately, after unflattering hesitation. How can it look when, after a signalled TD, the refs, after conferring with the opposition, decide, no the game was over?

soccer...

continued from p. 16

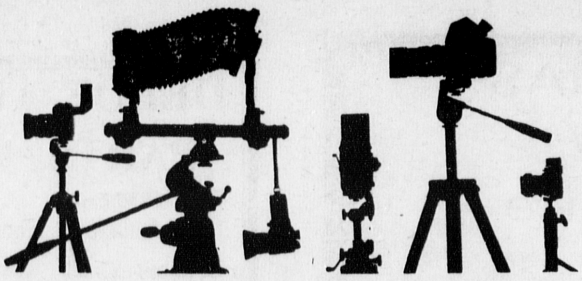
from a shot whose zigzagged meanderings ended with an unprecedented view of goalie Dave Kynoski's backside. Whether it was earned is a moot point, but that it was not exemplary of the game's play is attested by Midd's 22 shots on goal to the Dutchmen's 8.

Within five minutes of the Union tally, - Charlie Jackson evened the contest on a pass from Kevin Candon, and before the period was out, the same two repeated their performance to move the home club ahead. The final score came on an unassisted effort by Eric Shapiro who put in an overall cutstanding day.

The final contest of the season was held in Plattsburgh where the Panthers scooted to an easy 2-0 victory on goals by Brian Lewis and Peter Colton. The next stop is now the ECAC playoffs in which Middlebury should have an excellent chance of proving their claim to the number one spot in New England.

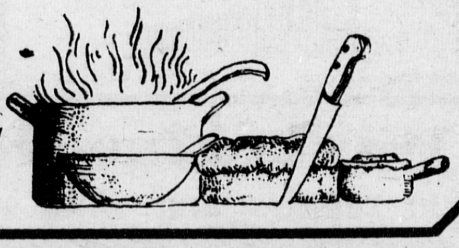
THANKSGIVING DAY CARDS
By Hallmark. Now on display-just the one you want-when you choose to send the very best!
PARK DRUG STORE
MIDDLEBURY 388-2522
"TRY THE DRUG STORE FIRST"

THE MIDDLEBURY DARKROOM AND MIDDLEBURY STUDIOS

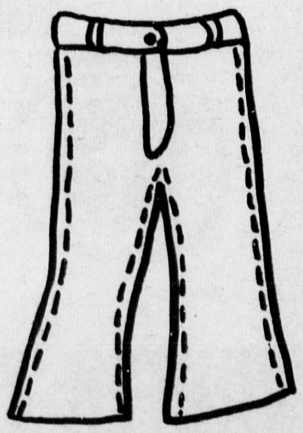


for all your photographic needs
expert film processing
64 MAIN ST 388-6441

Bakery Lane Soup Bowl
No. 5 Bakery Lane
Middlebury Vermont
388-2349
Come to dinner
Come to lunch
Be a couple-
Bring a bunch.
Open daily 11-8,
Tuesday through Saturday
Closed Sunday and Monday



skihaus IN THE ♥ OF MIDDLEBURY
SAYS...
Jazz up your wardrobe with jeans at our super jean sale going on right now!
Buy one pair at regular price and get a second for half its original cost. Several styles to choose from.



SKI AMERICA CHEAP
JAMES A. MOKRES
Everything you need to know to take a small budget and parlay it into a big time. How to ski, eat and sleep for less money in 26 regions and 49 ski areas. All the details on packages and cut-rate tours and a special section on the atmosphere in areas and hotels. With 26 maps.
$3.95 paper; $7.95 hardcover
At all bookstores
A Sports Illustrated Book
LITTLE, BROWN and COMPANY

roisman...

continued from p. 4

business.

The nuclear wastes that are produced by the fission plants are taken to a reprocessing plant, where all the usable uranium is removed. After 10 years this waste hardens into a block and remains toxic for 100,000 years. If this block is not adequately cooled for this length of time it will disintegrate, and radioactive gas and plutonium dust will be released into the air.

In the last 20 years, Mr. Roisman said, there have been 16 leaks of waste. A Hanford, Washington, storehouse for waste from nuclear bomb production leaked 115,000 gallons of waste before the leak was discovered.

One well known leakage occurred in Rocky Flats, Colorado, where a plutonium factory is located. Bloomfield, Colorado has the misfortune of being downstream. Recently radioactive tritium was found in Bloomfield's water supply and in the urine of the residents.

A spill that occurred 10-15 years before at the Rocky Flats factory was blamed. At the time of the spill the residents were assured that they had nothing to fear. This turned out to be untrue. Mr. Roisman thinks that in ten years the Hanford leak could prove to be equally dangerous.

No Acts of God

Early in his speech, Mr. Roisman quoted an extensive list of criteria for nuclear power safety, which was drawn up by Dr. Hannes Alfluen, a Nobel Laureate in physics. Dr. Alfluen wrote, in the May, 1972 issue of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists": "Fission energy is safe only if a number of critical devices work as they should, if a number of people in key positions follow all their instructions, if there is no sabotage, no hijacking of the transports, if no reactor fuel processing plant or reprocessing plant or depository anywhere in the world is situated in a region of riots of guerilla activity, and no revolution or war — even a 'conventional one'—takes place in these regions. The enormous quantities of extremely dangerous material must not get into the hands of ignorant people or desparados. No acts of God can be permitted."

In short, the risks are many, the rewards are few. There would have to be stable government for thousands of years to take care of the wastes. Mr. Roisman believes that this is highly unlikely. He also does not think that there is any safe level of radioactivity, and no one can prove otherwise, since many effects do not show up for years, even generations.

If breeder reactors do go into operation producing plutonium-239, tons of this material would move around the country daily. As Mr. Roisman sees it, anybody could be king by hijacking some of it and producing bombs. Since there is 10 times more radioactivity in one of these plants than there is in a nuclear bomb, all that an enemy, internal or external, would have to do is to bomb a plant, which would wipe out a large area.

Recently an airplane was hijacked and the hijacker threatened to crash the plane into a nuclear reactor if his demands were not met. Fortunately, this did not occur and a catastrophe was avoided.

Mr. Roisman still believes that there is time for us to save ourselves. He thinks that Vermonters can best understand the importance of human life and wilderness as reflected in its environmental laws. He hopes that if the coalition is successful in its fight against Vermont Yankee that the saying "As Vermont goes, so goes the nation" will come true once again.

impeachment conference...

continued from page 1

The fourth resolution read as follows:

RESOLVED: That we, the New England Student Conference for Impeachment,demand that the confirmation of any person nominated for the offices of the Vice Presidencey or Attorney General be delayed until such time as impeachment proceedings have been implemented and the President has been tried by the Senate.

The major amendment offered to this resolution was that the office of Attorney General not be included in the wording. It was felt that the country could not function without an Attorney General during the lengthy period of several months required to initiate and complete impeachment proceedings.

The amendment was defeated, and the entire resolution carried.

The final resolution was passed as follows:

RESOLVED: That we, the New England Conference for Impeachment, demand that together wih its investigation of the Watergate Affair and related crimes, the Congress include the following within the impeachment proceedings:

—the ITT scandal
—the misspending of campaign funds
—the illegal bombings of Southeast Asia and other war crimes
—the military take-over of the Allende government in Chile
—the establishment of a secret police force for five days in 1970
—the harassment and imprisonment of political dissenters

Debate on this resolution centered around the inclusion of the phrase "war crimes" in connection with Nixon's illegal bombings in Indochina. Some members felt that "war crimes" opened up a completely new area which was not specifically related to the present grounds for Nixon's impeachment, and therefore that its inclusion would blur the focus of the resolution. It was voted that the phrase be included.

After the general session, the students at the Conference met in three groups to discuss specific actions that students might take to create a strong movement for impeachment at local, regional, and national levels.

Lobbying, Petitions, Demonstrations

One group met to discuss lobbying techniques and procedures. They suggested that representatives in Washington be petitioned to return home and hear their constituencies' opinions regarding Nixon's impeachment.

The group emphasized that community meetings for this purpose should be held in town or labor halls, and not on college and univerity campuses. They felt that this would encourage the broadest community participation.

A second group discussed petitioning as a tactic to move for impeachment. It seemed that many schools had already established petition campaigns, but that the content of the different petitions varied. It was suggested that those schools which have local elections in the near future set up petition booths near the polls, where a large segment of the community would be exposed to their efforts.

A spokesman for Common Cause said that petitioning in Massachusetts can be particularly effictive, as an initiative petition which obtains at least 56,000 signatures can be placed on the ballot.

Common Cause has solicited signatures from Massachusetts residents for two proposals: 1) to establish a state director of public campaign finances; and 2) to require all public officials to disclose their outside sources of income.

The third discussion group talked about the student's role in the local community, and how that role could be integrated into a regional and nation-wide effort to impeach the President.

Ways in which to mobilize campus and community sentiment were suggested. It was felt that all colleges should establish individual campus hadquarters to coordinate ongoing impeachment activities. Factual information on impeachment procedures as they are set down in the Consitution should be made public, through town and school newspapers.

Interviews with congressmen should be arranged so that their views on impeachment can be made public. It was suggested that students contact local union chapters who have come out in favor of impeachment, such as the AFL-CIO and the United Auto Workers.

Grass-Roots Support

The group felt that the establishment of a strong local base of support was more important at this time than a regional or national demonstration. Students at the Conference were urged to strengthen the grass-roots support for impeachment in their individual communities.

It was suggested that possible targets for local demonstrations be the local offices of certain corporations which have contributed substantially to Nixon's re-election campaign, and/or have been involved with Nixon in political scandals. Two of those mentioned were ITT and MacDonald's.

The week of November 10-17 has been set aside by certain groups such as the National Student Association, the New American Movement, the People's Coalition for Peace & Justice, and the Citizen Action Group as a week during which there will be nation-wide home town actions for impeachment. Students were urged to broaden their individual com munity support at this time.

The group decided to hold another one-day regional conference, open to all interested segments of the public at U MASS on Saturday, December 1. A committee was established to coordinate the affair, which hopes to draw labor groups, church organizations, and other non-student based groups, as well as college and university representatives.

Two women from the University of Rhode Island Extension Division registered their feeling that extension and older adult students are often left out of political action movements. They stated that their interests and perspectives were as valuable as those of college students aged 18-22. They were subsequently appointed to the December conference committee.

A nation-wide moratorium is being planned for February 18 of next year. The students felt that slating the moratorium for George Washington's birthday would establish an ironic juxtaposition of the values which founded the United States, and President Nixon's departure from those values.

Here's something only your man can wear.

It's a new fragrance called Mon Triomphe that will smell uniquely different on him than on anyone else. Mon Triomphe.

After shave, cologne and combination gift sets $3.50 to $8.00.

Vermont Drug
The Rexall Store

Prepared by
PARKSON ADVERTISING AGENCY, INC.
767 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

In new screen splendor...The most magnificent picture ever!

DAVID O. SELZNICK'S ... OF MARGARET MITCHELL'S
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
STARRING
CLARK GABLE
VIVIEN LEIGH
LESLIE HOWARD
OLIVIA de HAVILLAND
STEREOPHONIC SOUND · METROCOLOR
An MGM Rerelease
Winner of Ten Academy Awards
Fri. & Sat. at 7:00
Sat. & Sun. at 2:00
$.50 MCAB

ENJOY RELAXED DINING
AT THE
NORTH 40 INN
on lake dunmore

PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS
DINNER 5-8 on FRIDAY,
SATURDAY, AND SUNDAY
LODGING AVAILABLE
SANDWICHES IN LOUNGE 8:30-11:30

ssis...

continued from p. 2

friendship, and empathy, respectively.

Others discussed the interaction of these three in their relationships. Some felt that love must be reciprocated to exist, while others felt it was an entirely independent emotion. One student suggested that love was much more of an intellectual and rational decision than most people care to admit.

Dr. Galen suggested that the act of loving implied a responsible, aware, and giving emotion, but that to "be in love" implied narcissistic self-involvement and fulfillment. He saw intimacy as a trust, an opening up and a willingness to be vulnerable.

The third and most heated seminar dealt with "Masculinity — Femininity", a popular and sensitive issue, on this and other campuses.

Mark Patinkin braved the firing squad with the statement that most people of both sexes were probably more comfortable in a male-dominated relationship. Several people disagreed.

Discussion, however, centered on the rather familiar sore spots of sex-dominated roles. Perhaps because only a few of the stronger voices held the floor, the discussion failed to touch deeply on other aspects of the issue.

The most successful interchanges, however, were held in smaller groups which formed during refreshment breaks.

This was also the case during the Brunch held on Sunday morning. A number of topics were discussed, including the Harrad Experiment, drugs, virginity, family responsibility and middle-aged depression. By this time many people had had three days to "get to know each other" and there was very little hesitancy in expressing opinions or introducing new subjects.

Dr. Medoff remarked at the end of the Brunch, "This year's Conference will be much more controversial that last year's. Then we simply presented something to the students as a form of education and every benefited. This year it was up to each individual to participate, and those who did gained a good deal. Those who didn't probably question the worth."

papandreou...

continued from p.1

"wouldn't lay the blame for the Chilean affair at the doorstep of ITT. After all, they're just making a buck." He illustrated the significance of corporate influence by saying that in Greece today, people drink Cocao-Cola and whisky instead of the "lovely fruit juices" they once drank. He said that the multinationals attempt to create "a new middle class that will drink Coca-Cola."

Above all else, Papandreou wants to change the system under which the U.S. is "in conflict with the Third World." American intervention in the affairs of the Third World leads, in his view, to the loss of human freedom and dignity on a global scale.

Papandreou illustrated the ramifications of U.S. imperialism with the following examples from the civil war in Greece. The war saw the first use of American napalm in counter-revolutionary activities, the establishment of the first National Liberation Front, and the first post-war American involvement in another country's internal affairs.

American intervention in Greece was followed by similar involvement in Cuba, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, the Middle East, Laos, Chile, Cambodia, and elsewhere.

Slavery or Struggle

In concluding, Papandreou said: "We have no choice: the options are either slavery or struggle. The struggle for liberation is a global one. The struggle of youth in the U.S. is no different from the struggle of Greece for the Greeks or Chile for the Chileans. It is the duty of life itself for us to fight. We must win."

The lecture was part of the Radical Education Action Project (REAP) lecture series. Papandreou is currently professor of economics at York University, Toronto, and is leader of the Panhellenic Liberation Movement. He has been in exile since April, 1967, after being taken prisoner, charged with treason and finally released by the military junta. He is the author of **Paternalistic Capitalism**.

Dot DISCOUNT STORES

MIDDLEBURY PLAZA

STORE HOURS: Mon. - Tues. 9-6,
Wed. - Fri. 9-9
Thurs. - Sat. 9-6

SAVE UP TO 40% on Photo-Finishing

BAYER ASPIRIN 100's list 1.17 Dot .69	BODY ALL DEOD. 8 oz. list 1.98 Dot .97	SCORE HAIR DRESSING 3 oz. list .97 Dot .57	PEPTO BISMOL LQD. 8 oz. list 1.25 Dot .73
DIAL A/P REG. 6 oz. list 1.29 Dot .63	DIAL A/P UNSC. 6 oz. list 1.29 Dot .63	DIAL A/P POWDER 6 oz. list 1.29 Dot .63	GILLETTEE PLAT. PLUS D/EDGE 10's list 1.99 Dot 1.15
REG. PHILLIPS MILK OF MAG. 12 Oz. list 1.05 Dot .63	FLAV. PHILLIPS MILK OF MAG. 12 Oz. list 1.05 Dot .63	BEN GAY ORIG. 1.25 oz list 1.09 Dot .65	BEN GAY greaseless 1.25 oz. list 1.09 Dot .65
BUFFERIN 60's list 1.23 Dot .69	CONTAC 10's list 1.79 Dot .97	3M HAIR TAPE list .69 Dot 3/1.00	ALKA SELTZER 25's list .79 Dot .47	PAL'S VIT. REG. 60's list 2.29 Dot 1.27